THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 126. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Delano's Report.

A Complete Abstract.

Operations of 1869–70.

Workings of the New Law

Defects of the System.

Changes Recommended.

The Increased Receipts.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The last official act of Mr. Delano as Commissioner of Internal Revenue was the writing of his annual report. As it is of unusual importance at this time much space is devoted to it. The following abstract contains all the important features of the report except the tables, which cannot be telegraphed:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1870.—Sir:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the tabular statements made up from the accounts of this office which the Secretary of the Treasury is required to lay before Congress. The tables here presented show the receipts from each specific source of revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the stamp account receipts from the several States and Territories, aggregate receipts from each collection district for each year from 1863 to 1870, collections from each specific source of revenue for the same time, ratio of receipts, and abstract of District Attorneys' reports of suits. The tables exhibit the full result of the operations of this Bureau from its organization to the present time.)

The estimate, submitted in my annual report for 1869, of the probable receipts from internal revenue sources, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of National banks for the fiscal year 1870, has been more than realized. That estimate was $175,000,000, and the aggregate receipts under the then existing laws are shown to be $185,235,867·97—an excess of $10,235,867·97. Beyond the estimate, this aggregate includes the sums refunded for taxes illegally assessed and collected, amounting to $196,809·81, as well as the amount of commissions of collectors. Drawbacks have only been allowed on general merchandise, under section 171, act of June 30, 1864, limited by the act of March 31, 1868, to ale and patent medicines, amounting to $5888·55. The amount allowed for the same for 1869 was $377,411·31. The drawback on rum and alcohol is not considered in this bureau. The total receipts for the fiscal year 1870 are $185,235,867·97. The total receipts for the fiscal year 1869 were $160,039,344·29; showing a net gain of $25,196,523·69.

The following is a comparative statement of the sources of revenue:—Spirits, $10,555,191·41; tobacco, $7,920,000·31; fermented liquors, $219,347·36; banks and bankers, $1 084,394 61; gross receipts, $393,801·17; sales, $630,555·94; special taxes (not elsewhere enumerated), $819,505·59; income (including salaries), $2,984,015·78; legacies, $427,745·92; successions, $220,486·35; articles in schedule A, $24,881·36; passports, decrease, $6697; gas, increase, $197,411·55; sources not elsewhere enumerated, decrease, $556,-873·68; penalties, $49,184·07; adhesive stamps, increase, $123,333·05; total increase, $25,809,278 43; decrease, $612,754·75. From one of the tables it appears that there has been a continuous increase in the receipts from excise tax from June 30, 1869, to June 30, 1870, aggregating $25,196,525·68, and averaging for each month $2,099,710·30.

There is no insurmountable difficulty in enforcing our excise laws, and a proper regard to the qualifications of revenue officers for ability and integrity is what is most essential to secure the prompt and certain collection of internal taxes. The employment of spies and informers and the policy of paying moieties, if they were ever useful, are, in my opinion, no longer necessary. I think the revenue service would be improved by discontinuing such aids. The officers now termed detectives should be continued in the service under the designation of assistant supervisers.

Spirits.—The number of distilleries, other than fruit, registered during the last year is 770; number of fruit distilleries registered, 2120; total, 2890. The spirit-producing capacity of the registered distilleries for each twenty-four hours, as ascertained by surveys, is as follows:—From grain, 759,377 gallons; from molasses, 24,963; from fruit, 126,271; total daily spirit-producing capacity, 910,551. It will be seen that if the distilleries other than fruit were operated to the full extent of their capacity for a period of ten months throughout the distilling season in each year they are capable of producing 293,912,840 gallons. This quantity, however, is largely in excess of our consumption, which is estimated at from 75,000,000 to 80 000,000 of gallons. The best information which this office has been able to procure on this subject induces the belief that all distilleries, other than fruit, are operated for about six months only, and for that period they are not run to the full extent of their producing capacity. The returns to this office for the last fiscal year show a total production, in taxable gallons, from material other than fruit, of 71,387,099; from fruit, 938,251; from fruit not yet returned but estimated, 150,000; total yearly production, 72,425,351 gallons. The quantity of spirits in bond July 1, 1869, was 16,685,166 gallons; remaining in bond June 30, 1870, 11,682,458 gallons. Judging from the information in possession of this office, there is no reason for believing that there will be any material falling off in the production of spirits during the current fiscal year. The plan of surveying distilleries on the basis of a forty-eight hour fermenting period for sweet mash, to which attention was called in my last annual report, has been fully carried out, and the results are highly satisfactory and advantageous to the Government. The tests instituted regarding spirit-meters have not yet been completed, and will be made the subject of a special communication to Congress hereafter.

The Present Law as to Spirits.—The experience of the past year has served to strengthen my previous opinion as to the impolicy of changing the law taxing spirits, and induces me to repeat the recommendation in my last report that the rate of tax and the manner of its collection be left as they are now provided for. The receipts from this source for 1870 are $85,581,599·18, already within $4,500,000 of my estimate. Time and experience seem to declare it to be unwise and inexpedient to change the law in any essential feature.

Tobacco.—The receipts for the last fiscal year from tobacco are $31,350,707·88. For the preceding year they were $23,430,705·57, showing an increase of $7,920,000·31. This increase of nearly $8,000,000 has not been spasmodic, but a regular monthly increase, averaging over $660,000 per month. It is to be observed that the late crop of tobacco was an inferior one, owing to a general drouth in many of the tobacco-growing districts. Notwithstanding this favorable exhibit I desire to direct attention particularly to some defects in the provisions and operations of the law taxing this crop.

Commissioner Delano then makes a general statement of the inequalities of the present law, gives arguments at some length in reference thereto, and his reasons for the result his investigations have reached, and says: "I am satisfied that there is but one remedy for the frauds perpetrated under this head, and that is to make the tax on all descriptions of tobacco uniform. Less inequality would then exist under a tax of 32 cents per pound than under the present rates. There seems to be no good reason why there should be two different rates of taxation on articles of equal price and value, simply because one is used for smoking and the other for chewing. Why not reverse the rule, and place the larger tax upon smoking tobacco and the lesser upon chewing?" The Commissioner seems to be in doubt regarding the intention of the law in reference to the 32-cents-per-pound tax on tobacco made by hand. He says:—"If it was the intention to tax all tobacco, even the raw leaf, if sold for immediate consumption, I would recommend that the law be made so explicit as to remove all doubts on the subject; but if, under no circumstances, a tax is to be assessed upon raw or leaf tobacco, even when sold directly to consumers, then I would recommend that an equivalent for the specific tax on the product be imposed upon the dealer, as a special tax, whenever he sells directly to consumers."

The law authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to designate and establish, at any port of entry in the United States, bonded warehouses for the storage of tobacco and snuff in bond intended for exportation; at the same time it authorizes the Collector in charge of exports at such ports to issue a permit for the withdrawal of such tobacco and snuff for consumption after the tax had been paid thereon. Upon taking charge of this office I found that there had been established by my predecessor, under the act of July 20, 1868, fifteen export bonded warehouses for the storage of tobacco and snuff intended for export, viz.:—One at Boston, 5 at New York, 4 at Philadelphia, 3 at Baltimore, 1 at Richmond, 1 at New Orleans, and 1 at San Francisco. Repeated applications have been made within the last eighteen months for additional warehouses, which I have denied, because the number already established more than accommodate the export trade. The quantity of tobacco stored in the several export bonded warehouses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, was 19,612,529 pounds; withdrawn for exportation, 8,268,097 pounds; withdrawn upon payment of tax, 12,006,377 pounds. This shows that only about two-fifths of the goods bonded are actually exported. Nearly all of these are exported from New York and Boston. It is a fact that a large proportion of the goods stored in these warehouses was never intended for exportation. The goods themselves are unsuited for foreign markets, and are shipped by the manufacturer in bond, and, when stored, are consigned to wholesale dealers and jobbers, thus securing to the latter the advantage of placing the goods upon the market without the prepayment of the tax, as the law requires in all other cases, before the removal of goods from the manufacturer. By shipping these goods in bond, the dealers and jobbers receive on an average from four to five months' credit, and as this privilege can only be enjoyed by dealers and jobbers in seaport towns, where, by law, these warehouses are authorized to be established, it creates an inequality in the trade, and is the source of much complaint. To remedy this, and correct the evils of this system, I would recommend that the law be so amended as to allow no goods entered for export in bonded warehouses to be withdrawn therefrom for consumption, upon payment of tax, until twelve months from the time they were so bonded. By limiting the time for withdrawal, no goods will be entered except such as are actually intended for export, and the privilege of withdrawing for consumption after twelve months will relieve parties who, having entered goods for export, fail afterward to export the same. Should it be deemed inexpedient to limit the time before which permits for the withdrawal of goods on the payment of tax are not to be issued by the collector, then I would suggest that further authority be given to the Commissioner to establish bonded warehouses at other places than at ports of entry, giving such facilities for bonding and equal time before payment of taxes to wholesale dealers and jobbers in manufactured tobacco in other large cities as are now enjoyed by those doing business in the cities mentioned, where export bonded warehouses are located.

Act of July 14, 1870.—I deem it my duty to call the attention of Congress through you to certain defects, ambiguities, and contradictions, which in the hurry of legislation, incidental to the closing labors of a session, appear in the act of July 14, 1870. It is believed to have been the intention to retain all the taxes imposed upon the sales of distilled spirits, wines, and malt liquors, by the act of July 20, 1868, and acts amendatory thereof. Sections 2 of the act of July 17, 1870, nevertheless repeals the tax upon sales of malt liquors. It was evidently the purpose of section 5 to empower collectors to remit at any time prior to Aug. 1, 1872, all penalties for issuing instruments unstamped unless the omission of stamps was with fraudulent intent; but, owing to a change made in the bill as reported by the Senate Finance Committee, the letter of the law is such as to postpone until August, 1871, the relief which was designed to be immediate. Section 17 provides "that sections 120, 121, and 122 of the act of July 30, 1864, as amended, shall be construed to impose the taxes therein mentioned to August 1, 1870, and no longer." Section 15 provides "that there shall be levied and collected, for and during the year 1871, a tax of 2½ per centum on the amount of all interest on coupons paid or bonds or other evidences of debt, issued and payable in one or more years after date, by any of the corporations in this section hereinafter mentioned, and the amount of all dividends of earnings, income or gains hereinafter declared by any bank, trust company, savings institution, insurance company, railroad company, canal company, turnpike company, canal navigation company, and slack-water company, whenever and wherever the same shall be payable, and to whatsoever person the same may be due, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens." It is believed to have been the intention to continue the 5 per cent. tax until August 1, 1870, and to substitute a tax of 2½ per cent. therefor on and after that date; but owing to the peculiar language of the statute no tax can be withheld from coupons falling due during the last five calendar months of 1870. According to a recent decision of the Circuit Court, in the State of Pennsylvania, no tax can be withheld from dividends, coupons, or interest payable during the first seven months of 1870, and corporations cannot be required to pay any taxes upon the dividends payable during the remaining five months. The right to withhold a tax from the salaries of persons in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States during the first seven months of 1870 turns also upon the points involved in the case above named. The amount of tax indirectly involved in this question is very little less than $6,000,000. It is of such importance that I have not felt at liberty to acquiesce in the decision of the Circuit Court until it shall have been affirmed by the Court of last resort. Steps have been taken, therefore, to have the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced upon the questions in issue.

Herein I deem it proper to state that as early as January 4, 1870, I called the attention of Congress, through its appropriate committee, to the ambiguities of the law then in force, and the difficulties likely to arise in the collection of these taxes, and asked for legislation upon the subject. This request was repeated February 8, April 7 and 25, and May 26 following, and was repeated orally and in person at several other times. The legislation was finally enacted July 14, but has been declared by the Circuit Court of Pennsylvania to have been too late to serve the purpose desired. It is provided in section 15 that

When any dividend is made or interest is paid which includes any part of the surplus or contingent fund of any corporation which has been assessed and the tax paid thereon, or which includes any part of the dividends, interests, or coupons received from other corporations whose officers are authorized by law to withhold a per cent. on the same, the amount of tax so paid on that portion or contingent fund, and the amount of tax which has been withheld and paid on dividends, interests, or coupons so received, may be deducted from the tax on such dividend or interest.

Owing to a change in the rate of taxation from 5 per cent. to 2½ per cent., taxes properly paid upon surplus prior to August 1 may now be again appropriated to the payment of taxes upon earnings since that date, so that in some cases these later earnings escape taxation entirely. It would have resulted differently if the law had provided for a deduction of taxed surplus from dividends instead of a reduction of tax from tax.

Public resolution No. 75, approved July 13, 1870, relieved insurance companies from certain taxes, but an act passed the next day restored them in language so plain as in my judgment to operate as a repeal of the resolution. The repeal of the tax upon receipts for money includes practically a repeal of the tax upon demand and sight drafts, bank checks, etc. A person who has money on deposit, instead of drawing by check, receives the money and gives his receipt, which is retained by the bank as a voucher. This practice is increasing and seems likely to become general. While it is an evasion of taxes, it is one for which the present law provides no remedy. The repeal of the special tax upon apothecaries takes effect May 1, 1871. After that time they must either abandon the dispensing and sale of wines and spirits officinal upon physicians' prescriptions or otherwise, or pay special taxes as liquor dealers, unless there shall be additional legislation on that subject. So far as they are concerned, the act of July 14, 1870, increases the taxes.

The defects mentioned are but part of those already discovered, and probably but a small part of those which will eventually be found to exist. Some of them this office has attempted to reconcile and avoid by construction. How far this construction will be sanctioned by the courts remains to be seen. The Commissioner, for reasons stated, recommends that the stamp tax on prepared mustard, sauce, and syrups, jams and jellies, be abolished. By my direction the collection of taxes on ship builders, assessed under the fourth section of the act of March 31, 1868, was ordered to be suspended. I would recommend that Congress provide for the remission of all such taxes assessed but not collected on the sales of shipbuilders.

United States Direct Tax.—By act of Congress approved August 5, 1861, a direct tax of $20,000,000 per annum was apportioned to all of the then existing States and Territories and the District of Columbia. This act provided that each State and Territory and the District of Columbia might pay its own quota, if notice of the intention thereof should be properly given on or before the second Tuesday of February next thereafter. Under this provision of law all States and Territories and the District of Columbia formally assumed the payment of the tax, except Delaware, the Territory of Colorado, and the 11 insurrectionary States. Provisions were arranged for making the collections in Delaware and Colorado by internal revenue officers, and in the 11 insurrectionary States by the appointment of United States Direct Tax Commissioners, under an act of Congress approved June 7, 1862. By act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, the operations of the act of August 5, 1861, were suspended until April 1, 1865, except so far as related to the collection on the first annual tax of $20,000,000, and by act of June 30, 1864, it was further suspended until additional legislation by Congress was had. The following States and Territories appear to have satisfied their quotas in full:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Nevada, Nebraska, New Mexico, Dakota, and the District of Columbia. Against New York, Wisconsin, Kansas, California, Delaware, Colorado, and Washington Territories, there are balances unsatisfied of about $1,312,000. Oregon and Utah have paid no part of their quotas.

United States Direct Commissioners were appointed in each of the insurrectionary States, who entered upon their duties, and completed the assessment rolls in several of the States, and collected a portion of the taxes in each, except in Alabama, where no part of the quota was ever collected. In Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, and Tennessee, lands were sold for the non-payment of taxes charged against them, some of which were bid in at the tax sales by the Tax Commissioners, and, never having been redeemed, are still owned by the United States. They are approximately valued at $709,000. The sales of lands for non-payment of the direct taxes in the eleven States were suspended by order of the Secretary of the Treasury in May, 1865. The collection of the tax in said States was suspended in August, 1866, and by several acts of Congress suspended until January 1, 1869, since which date no action has been had by Congress or by the Executive authority, nor have the conditions been resumed in any of the said eleven States. It may be deemed important that Congress should make provision for the final disposition, at an early day, of all the lands which have been acquired and are now owned by the United States under the direct tax laws, and also that in the adjustment of the uncollected portion of the direct taxes in the late insurrectionary States a different system from that provided in the act of June 7, 1862, should be devised. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, 472 cases were compromised and settled by the authority of law. The total amount received by compromise is $922,274·25. From the reports of District Attorneys, it appears that 6743 suits have been commenced, of which 4131 were pending July 1, 1870. The United States have recovered by suits *in personam* $1,295,254, of which $441,973·05 has been collected and paid into court. The amount collected as proceeds of forfeiture is $325,521·49.

The Internal Revenue officers have during the year seized for violations of law property valued at $3,896,871·80, distributed as follows: Distilled spirits, 76,208,148 gallons, worth $1,038,840·54; fermented liquors, 1,231,050 barrels, worth $63,617·28; snuff, 3,414,250 pounds, worth $5,662·21; tobacco, 171,081,911 pounds, worth $284,071·13; cigars, 4,010,-805, worth $1,888,414·18.

Seizures.—About the seizure and disposition of property for violation of Revenue laws, Mr. Delano suggests that the act of July 13, 1866, be so amended as to make its provisions applicable to property forfeited under any of the Internal Revenue laws. The limit in the value of the property seized should be extended from $300 to $800, and the expenses of seizure and custody should be provided for as well as those of appraisement and sale. As the law now stands, the section is nearly useless. It is the common testimony of officers that the effect of this summary disposition of small quantities of forfeited property is beneficial in promoting compliance with the law, and, indeed, that it is the only effective mode of dealing with such small values. If sold in this way in the courts, the whole value would be absorbed in costs. During the last four years nearly $30,000 worth of property has been sold in small lots at an average expense of 32 per cent. of the gross proceeds. Had this amount been forfeited in court the avails to the United States would have been much less, if anything.

Mr. Delano continues: The Commissioner presents a table showing the amount which it is estimated will be annually realized from all sources of internal revenue, except stamps, after the act of July 14, 1870, shall have gone into full operation, from May 31, 1871—the amount is $111,418,000. Estimating additional receipts from stamps at $15,000,-000, there will be a total of $126,413,000. The table is arranged according to the revenue value of the States respectively; the total of this estimate may be increased yearly in proportion to the increase of population, business, and wealth, but probably not to exceed 5 per cent. On the basis of this estimate the five most important States—New York, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky will contribute $70,706,000 or 63 per cent. of the entire receipts exclusive of stamps. These being largely agricultural States their products are to be the source of the larger part of the Excise Tax under the law of July last.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE SEVERAL GENERAL SOURCES OF REVENUE, FROM SEPT. 1, 1869, TO FEB. 28, 1869 (13 MONTHS).

Spirits	$41,678,684·34
Tobacco	29,327,575·20
Fermented Liquors	8,544,416·83
Gross receipts	9,455,570·20
Sales	9,630,962·95
Income (including salaries)	4,960,259·00
Banks and Bankers	4,320,310·19
Special Taxes	10,994,425·26
Legacies	2,094,367·89
Successions	1,832,607·93
Articles in Schedule A	1,031,582·68
Passports	31,634·00
Gas	3,010,933·57
Articles now exempt	53,235,310·03
Penalties	1,663,774·88
Adhesive Stamps	22,983,342·06
Total from all sources	$241,320,765·82

FROM MARCH 1, 1860, TO AUG. 31, 1870 (18 MONTHS).

Spirits	$32,417,419·85
Tobacco	46,504,065·64
Fermented Liquors	10,054,026·41
Gross Receipts	10,073,219·21
Sales	12,856,660·80
Income (including salaries)	68,074,778 32
Banks and Bankers	6,975,819 89
Special Taxes	17,185,163·42
Legacies	2,437,842·70
Successions	2,163,091·50
Articles in Schedule A	1,714,986·74
Passports	37,135 00
Gas	3,437,045·50
Articles now exempt	1,019,293·59
Penalties	1,232,834·41
Adhesive stamps	25,295,396·63
Total from all sources	$291,492,827·01

From this statement it will be seen that the gross receipts from all sources of Internal Revenue for the first 18 months of the present administration compared with those of the last 18 months of the late administration are increased to the amount of $40,672,061·09, and taking the same sources of revenue, the excess during the same period of comparison in favor of the present administration amounts to $101,888,677·13.

The plan of organization of this bureau, detailed in my former report, has been successfully carried out for the past year. It has improved the service, systematized the public business, and lightened the labors of its officers and employes. In relinquishing this office I have the satisfaction of knowing that its affairs are left in a most excellent condition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, Comm'ssioner.

To the Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Food Question in Paris

A balloon letter from Paris says:—"There is a good deal of suffering already and want, but the outward appearance of Paris is not much changed. We have now concerts and dramatic recitals in the theatres. It is strange and painful to see groups of well-dressed women looking in at the windows of pork butchers and tripe-shops with the same eager curiosity with which they used to gaze at ribands and bonnets. Food is the one subject of conversation after war and our imaginary successes."

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Cotton steady; sales of 700 bales at 16½c. Flour quiet but without decided change; sales 10,000 barrels. Wheat dull, but without decided change; sales 45,000 bushels. Corn dull and drooping; sales 24,000 bushels new mixed Western at 85@86c.; old at 88@89c. Oats dull and heavy; sales of 29,000 bushels Ohio at 63@64c.; Western at 62@63c. Beef quiet. Pork steady and firm; steam, 12½@13½c. Whisky firm at 90½c.

—The Swedish colony in Aroostook county, Me., to obtain the members of which the State sent a special commissioner to Sweden, is pronounced a success, and everybody in it is supplied with work for the winter at good wages.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Another Great Battle.

A Complete Prussian Victory.

The Artillery Does the Work

The Black Sea Question.

No Fear of Hostilities.

England will not Fight.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Black Sea Question.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The *Times* of this morning contains St. Petersburg despatches of a more pacific tone, and notes a partial return of commercial activity. No collision between Russia and England is now probable. It has been definitely settled that a meeting of foreign ministers of powers interested in the treaty of 1856 shall take place in England in January.

General Engagement on the Loire.

Despatches from Tours announce that a severe and general engagement is in progress. French victories along the Loire are claimed, and it is reported that the Germans have been routed and are retreating.

No Danger of a Rupture Between England and Russia.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The feeling in financial circles to-day is much more healthy. The fears of a rupture in the relations between Great Britain and Russia on the question of the Black Sea difficulty are gradually abating among all classes of people.

The *Times* this morning hopes that the answer to Gortschakoff which goes forward to St. Petersburg to-day will be firm and conciliatory.

Italian Protest.

A protest from the Italian Government was sent to St. Petersburg on Saturday last.

Odo Russell

dined yesterday with King William at Versailles. He was well received. Subsequently he had an interview with Count Bismarck. The latter said that, while adhering to a conference, and having no concert with Russia, he was surprised at the action of Gortschakoff. Prussia, however, declined to interfere in the matter.

Defense of Paris Impossible.

LONDON, Nov. 28—11 A. M.—The news from France to-day is meagre and unimportant. The Paris *Figaro* implores the French Government to conclude a peace, the defense of Paris being impossible.

The Tours journals of Saturday speak of the extraordinary activity of the War Department.

Obituary.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—James Stuart Wortley died yesterday, aged sixty-five years.

Amnesty Accepted.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—The Counts of Cheste and Calonge have accepted the amnesty offered by the Government. They have sworn fidelity to the constitution, and been restored to their Captain-Generalships.

Another Report of the Recent Fighting—The Germans Victorious.

LONDON, Nov. 28—2·30 P. M.—The following important despatch is just received here:—

TOURS, Nov. 28—Forenoon.—A battle occurred yesterday between Villiers and Saleux, near Amiens, in the Department of Somme, which lasted all day. The French maintained their positions up to half-past 4 in the afternoon, when the town of Villiers was abandoned before superior forces and the artillery of the Prussians. The French subsequently were beaten at Boves, a few miles west of Villiers, but at Dury maintained their position until nightfall. Three thousand Germans were engaged in the conflict at the latter place.

Russia Placable.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 27, via Berlin and London, Nov. 28.—The settlement of the Black Sea question may be looked for on the basis of a conference and the withdrawal of the Russian note. After Constantinople and St. Petersburg had been rejected as the seat of the proposed conference, London was agreed upon. Russia is entirely placable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 28—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88; of 1865, old, 87¼; of 1867, 88¼; 10-40s, 86¾. The stock market is generally firmer; Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 27½.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Whale oil is declining; Calcutta linseed declining; spirits petroleum scarce; sales at 9d.@10d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28—11·30 A. M.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 9⅛@9⅜d.; middling Orleans, 9¼@9½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales, but may possibly reach 12,000 bales.

The Fighting on the Loire—Details of the French Victories

[The following despatch has been contradicted by a telegram since received, but it gives details that will be found of interest]:—

LONDON, Nov. 27.—[Special to the New York *World.*]—Mr. Applegarth sends me word from Tours that fighting has been going on along the whole line. The French have carried everything before them.

CONTINUOUS DEFEATS OF THE GERMANS.

The Germans attempted to turn the French right wing at Glen-sur-Loire.

[Glen is a small town of some 1000 inhabitants on the right bank of the Loire, forty miles by the post-road from Orleans. It was here that Joan of Arc crossed the Loire on her way to announce her divine mission to the Dauphin at Chinon.]

They also attempted at the same time to turn the left wing of the French at the town of Chateau-du-Loir, midway between Le Mans and Tours. [Chateau-du-Loir is a town of about 3500 inhabitants in the Department of the Sarthe, on the right bank of the Loire, where the Ive flows into that stream. By the lines of the traveled roads, post and rail, Glen and Chateau-du-Loire are distant from each other no less than 140 miles.] The Germans were repulsed in both attempts with great loss.

There was hard fighting also at Vendome, on the left of the French centre; the French driving back the enemy and taking 500 prisoners. [Vendome is a city of some ten thousand inhabitants, on the left bank of the river Loire. It lies about half way between Chateau-du-Loire and Orleans, and about twenty miles to the north of the line of the Tour and Orleans Railway, and of the river Loire at Blois.]

A DECISIVE FRENCH VICTORY.

There is no doubt the French have won a decisive battle. Great excitement prevails at Tours.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

Mr. Applegarth sends me from Tours, dated yesterday (the 26th), news of the great French victory yesterday won near Vendome.

The battle began at 2 in the afternoon with an attempt of the Germans to turn the left wing of the forces of General d'Aurelles de Paladines posted along the line of the uncompleted Chartres and Vendome Railway under General Sonnet.

The Germans were routed with great loss, and pursued till 9 o'clock at night. They retreated towards Chateaudun [very nearly half way between Vendome and Chartres]. Two German guns were captured.

The government at Tours have also despatches announcing other engagements, which have all resulted in favor of the French, along the front and on both flanks of the armies of General d'Aurelles de Paladines.

THE BRETONS IN THE FIELD.

Fifty thousand new French troops, under General Fiereck, have arrived in Tours from Brittany.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Suicide by Poison.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Charles E. White, aged twenty-two years, living with his parents in this city, committed suicide by poison yesterday. He was suffering from disease.

Choked to Death.

John Mallory was choked to death while eating breakfast in East Cambridge yesterday.

Arrest of a Walkist.

Mr. Ettrick's proposed walk of one hundred and four consecutive hours was summarily closed by his arrest for giving an exhibition without a license.

A FUNERAL PYRE.

The End of a Thanksgiving Spree in Connecticut—Two Young Men Burned to Death in a Shanty.

On Thanksgiving night two men got on board Conductor A. S. Beers' train at Ansonia, Conn., with tickets for Plymouth. Between there and Waterbury they were quite noisy and got into considerable of a scuffle when the train neared the station. Arriving there, a policeman entered the car and managed to quiet them, so that when the train started again they also continued their trip. When the train reached Reynolds' Bridge, a little this side of Plymouth, they got off, and that was the last the conductor saw of them that night. Just below Reynolds' Bridge is a long covered bridge called Jericho Bridge, and on this side of the latter stands a shanty erected by Mr. Daniel Carter as a protection and place of lodging for himself while attending to the burning of charcoal, which he has carried on at that place. Early on Friday morning some of Mr. Carter's family saw smoke ascending from where the shanty stood, and Mr. Carter immediately repaired thither to find the building in ruins, the fire and smoke not yet being entirely out. He examined the place, and among the smouldering heap of ruins he thought he discovered human remains. Summoning assistance, he again went to the place, and after much difficulty they dragged the burnt and blackened corpses of the two men from the fire and ashes, so completely disfigured as to be unrecognizable, except by portions of their unconsumed clothing and some articles yet remaining about their persons. Their arms were burned off nearly to their bodies, the extremities of their limbs were gone, and their heads almost or quite wholly devoured by the fire. The fact that such an awful affair had occurred spread like wild-fire and every means resorted to for identification. This was at last accomplished by means of a watch on the person of one of the victims and a bunch of keys on the other. Their names were Frank Canfield and E. Curtis. When Conductor Beers arrived with his train at Plymouth on Friday, it was then ascertained that the unfortunate victims were the two passengers that entered the cars at Ansonia the previous night. The presumption is that after leaving the cars at Reynolds' Bridge they walked back, crossing Jericho Bridge, the whole distance being about one mile and a half, and seeking shelter for the night in the old shanty, kindled a fire of charcoal (there was a bushel or two in the building), and lay down to sleep. The fumes and gas of the burning coal probably stifled them to a degree that rendered them insensible, and when the fire spread to the building, and destroyed it, they, too, were burned before recovering from their insensible condition. They were both single men, and one of them was employed at Thomas' mills in Plymouth, at good wages. The remains were gathered up by their friends and will be buried to-day.

NOVEL FINANCE.

How Methodist Ministers Invest Their Money.

The Buffalo *Express* says:—

We have received the following communication from Rev. George P. Porter, Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church in this district:—

TO THE PUBLIC.—A Mr. Lawrence claims to be heir to a vast estate in England, worth a hundred millions of dollars, and is issuing bonds of ten thousand dollars each and selling them at ten dollars each, in order to enable him to go to England and secure the property. So I learn. It has been reported to me that persons acting as agents in selling these bonds represent that "it is all right," and among other reasons cited as evidence, say that the leading ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church endorse it and have taken the thing in hand. We wish to warn the unsophisticated against any such reasons as that for buying these bonds. There may be some Methodist ministers who have invested something in them—that is their business—not mine. Methodist ministers, in their legitimate calling, deserve the confidence of the public. In preaching the Gospel and acting as agents for benevolent and other public institutions they deserve well. But any man who presents a purely financial project and would ask you to confide in it simply because he is a minister, you would do well to watch.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
MONDAY, Nov. 28, 1870.

The week opened this morning on a moderately active and easy money market. Money is freely offered on call at 5@6% per cent., with occasional large transactions at 5 per cent. with Government collaterals. First-class business paper is in fair supply and passes current at 7@9 per cent., according to dates and credit. The banks are cautious in their operations, but take up the paper of depositors at the legal rate of interest. There is some excitement in the market on the European war question, and the general feeling is unsettled.

Gold is active and lower, the news being favorable to a paceful solution of the Black Sea question. The range of sales up to noon was 111¾@111¾.

Government bonds are comparatively quiet, but prices are quoted higher in foreign markets, with a slight partial advance in our own.

Stocks were active but barely so strong. Sales of the new City 6s at 102⅝, and Lehigh Gold Loan at 89¾ for the small bonds.

Reading Railroad was steady and sold at 50·81; Pennsylvania was more active and sold at 59¾; sales of Minehill at 51¼; Northern Central at 40; Oil Creek and Allegheny River at 46@46½; Catawissa Preferred at 37¾; Philadelphia and Erie was in active request, with sales at 26½@26¾.

In Canal shares there were large sales of Lehigh at 32@32¾, the latter b. o.

In the miscellaneous shares there were sales of the American Buttonhole Co., at 10, and Hestonville Railroad at 15½.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113½; do. 1862, 107¼@107¾; do. 1864, 106⅞@107¼; do. 1865, 106⅞@107¼; do. 1865, new, 109½@109¾; do. 1867, do. 109⅝@109⅞; do. 1868, do. 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year per cent. Currency, 110¾@111; Gold, 111¼@111¾; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 810@820; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 710@725.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1864, 106⅞@107⅛; do. 1865, 106⅞@107⅛; do., July, 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do., July, 1867, 109⅝@109⅞; do. July, 1868, 109¾@109¾; 10-40, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110¾@111. Gold, 111¼@111¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New	102⅛	500 sh Read R.	b60. 51
$300 do	102⅜	100 do.	b60 51
$500 Leh Gold L	89¾	500 do.	is.c.50·81
80 sh Penna R	is. 59⅛	20 sh Buttonh'e Co	
200 do.	59¼		b5wn. 19
53 do.	59¾	900 sh Phil & E R.	is. 26⅛
200 do.	s60. 59¾	100 do.	b60. 26⅜
500 sh Leh Nav.	c. 32	100 do.	b5. 26⅛
200 do.	is. 32⅛	400 do.	is. 26⅜
100 do.	c. 32⅜	50 sh N Cent R.	is. 40
100 do.	32⅜	20 sh O C & A R.	46¼
40 do.	32⅜	100 do.	c. 46
27 sh Minehill R.	51⅛	20 sh Cent Trans.	50
100 sh Cata Prf.	b5. 37⅛	100 sh Hestonv'e.	b5. 15⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 28.—There is a fair inquiry for Cloverseed, and further sales of 1200 bushels have been reported at $6·25@6·56½. Timothy is scarce and held higher. Small sales of Flaxseed at $2@2·10 per bushel.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark has declined to $25 ₱ ton. There is no new movement in the article. Tanners' Bark ranges from $17 to $22 ₱ cord.

The warlike tone of the European advices has had no perceptible effect upon the Breadstuffs market and Flour is steady at Saturday's quotations. About 800 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4·50@4·87½; extras at $5@5·25; spring Wheat extra family at $6@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6@7·25; and Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. Small sales of the former at $5@5·12½.

There is a firmer feeling in Wheat, and 5000 bushels sold at $1·40@142 ₱ bushel for Indiana; and $1·42 for choice Ohio. Rye commands 93c. Corn is dull and 2c. lower. Sales of 5000 bushels at 87@88c. for old yellow; and 77@79c. for new. Oats are in better request, and 5000 bushels sold at 54c. for Pennsylvania and 55@56c. for Western. 1000 bushels New York two-rowed Barley sold at 85c.; and 6000 bushels Iowa on secret terms.

Whisky is firm at 92c. for Western iron-bound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 28.—The market for Beef Cattle was quite dull to-day, but prices were without quotable change. A small lot of extra quality brought 9¼c. We quote choice at 8½@9c.; fair to good at 6¾@8c., and common at 4½@5½c. per lb., gross. The receipts were less liberal, only re

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

THE LATEST MOVEMENTS IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The duel for the possession of Paris has begun in earnest. Not around the capital itself, for there all is quiet, and a few days of wet and dismal weather have kept the besiegers within the leaky shelter of their wooden huts, and have relieved the besieged of the necessity of burning any of their decreasing stock of powder. But in the north and in the forest-fringed plain behind Orleans, the fate of Paris was being debated during the last few days with musket volley and cannonade. The movements which have given rise to these collisions are merely part of a great scheme for uniting all the available fighting men in France for the relief of Paris. If the French soldiers that fought on Friday within ten miles of Amiens managed to hold their ground, even without being able to claim any decided success, they will prepare the way for a union with their brethren in Normandy and Brittany, who are being rapidly armed and organized for an advance toward Paris. In like manner the forces of General d'Aurelles, upon whom the Duke of Mecklenburg is now pressing very closely, fought in the engagement about whose termination nothing can as yet confidently be said, as much for a chance to strike the last blow for the relief of Paris as for the safety of the position which they at present occupy.

Neither of the two engagements is likely to prove of the first magnitude. The French Generals have learned prudence from sad experience, and no one of the newly-organized armies is as yet in a position to risk a decisive engagement. Even the earliest constituted of them all, the army of the Loire, is found to be waiting the delivery of 90,000 breech-loaders, with other munitions of war with which the Ontario was on her way to Havre. The presence of two hundred thousand German troops in the Valley of the Loire must indeed precipitate some action on the part of the French General. If he has resolved to await them at Artenay, Thursday's fighting will only prove to have been the first day of a series of battles as stubborn as those fought around Metz, and involving results nearly as important. On this, however, we can merely speculate. Only this much is certain. Paris is to be relieved by the present combination or not at all. A total defeat of any one of the three armies, among which the greater part of the military resources of France are now divided, would be fatal to their chance of union, and fatal, therefore, to the success of any great sortie that the garrison of Paris is sure to make before considering the question of capitulation. Before a new combination could be formed, famine would have done its work and Paris would be conquered.

ST. DOMINGO.

From the N. Y. Sun.

There are signs that the annexation of St. Domingo is to be tried on again at the next session of Congress. This is not surprising. The amount of money which those concerned in this enterprise expect to make by the ratification of the treaty is so great, and their relations with the President are so influential, that it is a matter of course that they should renew their attempt on the first opportunity.

President Grant ought to understand that this only measure of his administration was rejected for four valid reasons, and that these reasons are still in full force. First, the acquisition of St. Domingo was proposed as a substitute for justice to the Cubans; that is to say, it appealed to the nation's cupidity against the humane and honest sympathy of the people, and accordingly the people would not have anything to do with it. Secondly, it was demonstrated and known to be a flagrant job. Everything of value in St. Domingo had been monopolized beforehand by a ring of speculators. Steamboat lines, international navigation, roads, railroads, mining lands, mill sites, and even lots in the harbor of Samana had been marked, as Mr. Sumner says, with the names of Cazneau, Babcock, and Grant. The third reason is that Baez, the party with whom this firm treated, was a fraud who had made a fortune by stripping St. Domingo and sending the proceeds to Europe: who had taken office under the Spaniards when they attempted to annex St. Domingo, and is hated by the great majority of the Dominican people. If we wished to annex the island, no honest treaty could be made with this traitor to the interests of his own country. Finally, the annexation of St. Domingo would be the annexation of a civil war. Spain attempted it, and, after losing twenty thousand soldiers and fifteen millions of dollars, abandoned the undertaking. If we should try to enforce the treaty made with Baez, we should simply assume the civil war in which he has long been engaged; and after years of fighting and enormous expenditure, we should doubtless be further from holding the island by the assent and co-operation of its inhabitants than we were at the beginning.

These are the reasons why the St. Domingo project failed last year, and why it will fail again. Let President Grant bring it forward again as soon as he thinks prudent.

THE CABINET CRISIS IN ENGLAND—PEACE OR WAR?

From the N. Y. Herald.

Downing street is deeply excited over the Russo-Eastern question difficulty. The British Parliament not being in session the responsibility of advising her Majesty the Queen as to the national policy in the crisis rests solely on the members of the Ministry. Unaided by legislative advice, this is a very serious and exceedingly grave position for Premier Gladstone. Our cable telegrams do not indicate, however, that he intends to summon Parliament in extraordinary session. That the Cabinet is not a unit on the question of peace or war, for Turkey or against Russia actively, is plain enough. The ministers met in council in London on Friday. The session was protracted, and the discussion of the situation and general prospect carried on, no doubt, in an animated and anxious manner. The ministers were divided in opinion, and it is quite evident that no satisfactory conclusion had been come to at the date of our latest telegram by cable. Prince Gortschakoff's note was read. There it was, it presented a solid, substantial, and stubborn fact—the treaty of Paris on the one side, and the absolute necessity of Muscovite expansion, the exigencies of a universal commerce and the imperious demands of a progressive civilization on the other. Not only was the Gortschakoff note read, but also came the knowledge of the assurance that the Czar remains firm to his first position and evinces no disposition to recede from it. Earl Granville sought an audience with the Queen, and a reconstruction, if not a resignation, of the British Cabinet was deemed inevitable. There may be a reconstruction. England can scarcely undertake the formation of a new Cabinet in the face of such a European agitation. Indeed, it is barely probable that any one of the opposition parties in Parliament is powerful enough to discharge the duties of a ministry—able to form a new Cabinet. John Bright intimates, it is said, his intention to resign his seat in the Cabinet. We are told that he has resigned. This event may happen. The Manchester school men have nothing in common with the aristocracy in politics. Manchester does not want war. She demands foreign trade, new and old customers, industrial hands, not soldiers, and a reduction of taxation instead of a war budget. The democracy of Great Britain is a fraternal democracy; it is economical, and, so long as not directly insulted in its nationality, peaceful. Russia on the Black Sea will not injure the metropolitan reformers of England, and the treaty of Paris will not purchase one day's provisions for their children. This situation constitutes the conservatism of Europe. It may serve to avert the calamities of a new war from the homesteads of the Old World. Prussia inclines to an active sympathy with Russia, and in this is to be found a point of danger; for if the two great military powers should really coalesce they may undertake some very serious work in the way of rectification near home and in the East. Austria predicts peace. The Hungarian Chancellor is reticent, however, even to Parliamentary inquiry. The London 'Change was panicky and the commercial world of Britain excited. Such is the situation. For war or peace?

GENERAL GRANT'S PROSPECTS FOR THE SUCCESSION.

From the N. Y. World.

Six months ago, it was regarded as a settled thing by politicians on both sides that General Grant would be the Republican candidate for 1872. At present, it is doubtful whether he even gets the nomination. Three important States—Massachusetts, New York, and Illinois—are already likely to vote against him in the national convention; and to these we may perhaps add Ohio. Massachusetts has three Republicans each of whom would be glad of the nomination himself—namely, Boutwell, Butler, and Sumner. Neither of them likes Grant, although Boutwell is in his Cabinet. Sumner owes the President a grudge for recalling Motley; Butler holds him in scarcely disguised contempt; and Boutwell claims as his own the only praise which anybody has bestowed on the administration—its management of the finances. In New York the party is split by a feud, in which the Grant-Conkling side would be speedily overborne if the scale were not turned by the Federal patronage. The patronage has considerable influence now because General Grant has yet two or three years to serve; but when his term is about to expire, even the office-holders will worship the rising instead of the setting sun. Fenton is the most active and dexterous party tactician the Republicans have in the State; their leading journal, the *Tribune*, which opposed Grant's nomination originally, has stronger motives for opposition now; and the *Evening Post*, the organ of the Republican free-traders, is openly and bitterly hostile to him. Illinois is General Grant's own State; but Senator Trumbull, who is suspected of Presidential aspirations himself, is estranged from Grant. He will have another rival in General Logan, who is likely to be elected Senator, and also aspires to the Presidency. The Chicago *Tribune*, the leading Republican journal of the State, holds Grant and his administration in contempt. Anti-Grant delegations will be sent to the national convention from all these States. The President's quarrel with Secretary Cox has increased his unpopularity in Ohio, and will set active influences at work to defeat his renomination.

General Grant, whose sluggish mind is alert enough in attending to his personal interests, is aware that he cannot be renominated without a struggle. Contrary to his first impulses, he consorts with men "inside politics," and busies himself with State elections to promote the ascendancy of his particular friends. In Missouri he will secure the delegates to the Republican National Convention, and lose the Presidential electors. His intermeddling in New York will cost him both delegates and electors. In Pennsylvania he has made Cameron his particular crony and chief counsellor, and has taken Forney into his confidence; these battered intriguers may succeed in giving him the Pennsylvania delegation, but not the vote of the State. It is one thing to pack caucuses, and another to carry an election. Cameron and Forney understand this well enough; but their ends are answered if they can control the Pennsylvania patronage during Grant's time by flattering his hopes. He bends everything to his renomination, perceiving that all is lost if he fails of that. Missouri, Pennsylvania, and other States where he can control the Republican organization will count for just as much in the convention whether the party is a minority or a majority. The probability is that Grant will distract and ruin the Republican party by his desperate efforts to get the nomination. If he loses it, he will take no further interest in politics, as his apathetic mind took none before he hoped to be President. Until he became anxious about his renomination, he shunned the companionship of politicians, and treated them with offensive contempt. His recent intimacies with men "inside politics" are a sacrifice of natural repugnance to personal ambition. If he fails to get the nomination, he will not care three whiffs of a cigar which party succeeds, and relapse into his old indifference to politics and contempt for politicians. If he is beaten in the convention, he will leave the election to take care of itself, unless his dogged and resentful soul should impel him to punish the Republican party for thwarting his aspirations.

Aside from the control of the Federal patronage, Grant is one of the weakest men in the Republican organization. He owed his nomination in 1868 solely to fears that the Democrats would run him. Military prestige counted for a good deal then, and the Republicans feared that if they did not take Grant the Democratic party would, and that his war record would secure his election. He had never belonged to the Republican party, and during the first year or more of Andrew Johnson's administration, had supported Johnson's Southern policy. He made a tour in the South and a report to the President which Sumner denounced in the Senate as "whitewashing" the Rebels. He stood at Johnson's right hand when he received the committee of the Philadelphia convention. He accompanied Johnson in his famous Western tour, or "swing around the circle." He had declared his contemptuous hostility to negro suffrage. He was a strange candidate for the Republican fanatics, but the dread of his military popularity on the other side reconciled them to a nomination which could never have been voluntary. None of these motives will exist in 1872. Grant is an impossible candidate for the Democrats, and his military prestige is worn out. Nobody thinks of him any longer as a soldier or hero, but only as an administrative officer and a politician. He has done nothing as President to recommend him to the party, and has no advantage as against other Republican candidates beyond his control of patronage and the absence of any strong and popular competitor for the Republican opposition to concentrate upon.

For the present, many of his enemies make politic professions of support, as they do not wish to impair their influence in the party. But they will intrigue against his nomination, and would easily succeed if they had a strong rival candidate to pit against him. Colfax is too light, Butler too ill-balanced, Sumner too pedantic and conceited, Trumbull has too little popularity out of Illinois, Fenton is too much of a demagogue, and Boutwell, who wears all the laurels of the administration, has too many jealous rivals in his own State, and is too weak to cope with rivals elsewhere. Grant may therefore get the nomination, but he will shatter and prostrate the party in doing so.

THE PROSPECTS OF DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE.

From the London Saturday Review.

There are two, and only two, radically different views as to the nature and functions of government. According to the one, it is an art which has to be learned by those who exercise it, just as the arts of shoemaking or of teaching or of painting have to be learned—a portion of labor divided off and assigned to certain members of the community, just as other portions of labor are divided off and assigned to other members of the community. According to the other view, it is a mere machinery of intercommunication between the different branches of society; a machinery by which these different branches may learn each others' wishes, may forward those wishes if it be agreeable to them to do so, or, if it be not agreeable, may be saved the necessity of an actual struggle by a recognition of the amount of force that can be arrayed against them. Now it is clear that a well-ordered State must in part be animated by both these views. Those governments which are organized wholly on the former or aristocratic principle (and in aristocracy is included monarchy), governments in which the spontaneous political action of the people is unknown, can hardly be well aware of the wishes of the people; and though the wishes of the people are not absolutely coincident with their real interests, they have yet most important connexions therewith. On the other hand, in those governments which act merely as a machinery for preserving the equilibrium of the differents parts of society (the Democratic ideal), there can be no broad political foresight; for if ever a quarrel or dispute arises, the party must prevail, since there is no authority above all parties with time and means to form an impartial judgment, to which therefore all parties would submit. There will, therefore, in nearly all cases be a certain amalgamation of these two views—an amalgamation in which one or the other view will predominate according to the felt superiority of the Government, according to its positive excellence, and according to the truthfulness and patience of the masses of the people. No one, perhaps, has better expressed the union of the two views than Coleridge (who on the whole was against the democrats) in his *Tabletalk*:—"It has never been clearly enough seen," he said, "that democracy, as such, is no proper element in the constitution of a State. The idea of a State is undoubtedly government *ek ton ariston*. Democracy is the healthful life blood that flows through the veins, which supports the system, but which should never appear externally."

Now it is assumed by many that the tendency of time is to bring about more and more the democratic ideal. It undoubtedly is true, in a certain sense, that the masses of men will get more power as time goes on—unless of course any destructive catastrophe interferes. Every new faculty, every new art, that is gained by the intellect of the few, must gradually filter down to the many, and increase their capacity for action. But it is pure assumption to suppose that in every nation the masses will use this increased capacity against the Government by which their greatest interests are regulated. On the contrary, they may have so strong a sense of the necessity of a central power, of the inexpediency of deciding all disputes by mere weight of numbers (which must happen in a pure democracy), that they will support the action of government even when it is to their own disadvantage, and against their own opinion. Nor can it be said that such a behavior is a sign of an ill-educated or poor-spirited people. For if such a theory needed to be disproved by any argument, it would be disproved by the fact that the best-educated people in Europe, and that which is now victorious in one of the greatest wars ever known, has for ages modelled itself mainly on the aristocratic principle.

It was indeed well nigh the greatest of all Germans, Goethe, who expressed this principle almost in the terms that we have used to describe it. "Let every man," he said (we quote only the substance of his words), "stick to his own business. Let artists stick to art, manufacturers to manufacturing, governors to governing; for this too is an art, and must be practised only by those who have learnt to exercise it." And it has ever been a great, and no dishonorable, characteristic of the Germans, that they have minded each one that which he knew best, and have not meddled with things beyond their province. There is no greater vice, and at the same time no more fascinating temptation, for a people, than they should think it possible to cure all the sufferings to which they are exposed by a change in their government. Such an idea diverts men's minds from the true sources of national prosperity—namely, the industry, intelligence, and morality of individual members of the community. It is quite true that a government may pass beyond the limits of sufferance, and constitute itself a plague instead of a protection to society; as did the Government of Louis XV in France, and that of Ferdinand at Naples. Or, again, a nominal government may perform so few of the functions of government that to shake it will cause no great shock to society; and in this case comparatively small misconduct on its part may justify its overthrow, as was the case in the revolt of the American colonies. But such cases are exceptional. Nations which, like Spain, are perpetually agitating for a change of government without any amendment of their state, ought to recognize that their evils spring from causes independent of their government, and they may profitably acquiesce for a time even in vicious and harmful rulers and turn their attention wholly away in another direction.

But to return to the Germans. What a heavy blow and great discouragement their success in the present war has inflicted on the democratic party in Europe is as yet hardly recognized. But it is instinctively felt by the democrats themselves; and the representative men of the democracies of Italy and Spain, Garibaldi and Castelar, join with the democrats of England in crying for the retrieval of the fortunes of France. For the first time since the establishment of the United States, the advancing tide of democracy has been turned, and the ebb has begun. Such great impulses in human affairs are not brought about by the wishes of men, but by their blind instincts, which cause revolutions that they are themselves unable to measure. Luther had no plan of a Reformation in his head when he inveighed against the traffic of Tetzel; nor did Mirabeau lay out the scheme of the French Revolution when he assumed the leadership of the Tiers Etat. And we may be quite sure that the rise in the world of so great a power as Germany will produce an instinctive imitation of her system and methods on the part of those who have been and are most democratically inclined. Governments, against their will, will be compelled to strengthen themselves; and the great body of thinkers who, like Mr. Carlyle, have carried their admiration of strong government and their hatred of anarchy perhaps even to excess, will no longer be found to be hopelessly out of the current of the age. But, though all this is inevitable, it is not useless to endeavor somewhat to curb our instincts by the force of reasonable desire; and it will not be out of place to consider how far the wishes of men can go along with the change that is being accomplished. We refer, as will be seen, to the change simply in its aspect of an anti-democratic revolution.

First, the good side of officialism will be brought out. We in England have an ingrained contempt for officials; we rely upon them, we submit to them, far less than any other nation; unless it be proved that what they do is right, we are prone to assume that it must be wrong. This is a mode of procedure which defeats its own end. Criticism, as an end in itself, is a poor thing; the departments which are criticized feel the impossibility of acting so that they shall be respected by the body of the nation; moreover, as their condemnation is a foregone conclusion, they pay little respect to and gain little light from their critics. A definite moderate amount of blame, attached to definite acts, may do much good; indiscriminate complaint against any branch of the public service, unless it be the intention of the complainers to abolish altogether the subject of their attack, must do harm. This is an error from which the German temper is free, perhaps even so far as to err on the other side.

Next, it is to be hoped that the disposition to make fundamental changes in the institutions of the country, so prevalent of late years, will be lessened. It is certainly a natural instinct in a child to be perpetually pulling up a flower to see how its roots are growing. But men ought to have learnt otherwise; and, of all things in the world, political constitutions are least likely to be benefitted by the process. A certain not immoderate trustfulness in the excellence of institutions whose ends we have not fathomed, but which have existed during many generations, is no bad thing. The legislation of the last few years has been transcendental legislation. Far are we from impugning its excellence; there is a time for the transcendental, as there is a time for everything under the sun. But not forever ought we to be taking in hand great and novel questions, problems which go to the bottom of all creation. If we do so, there is danger of our neglecting duties of mere commonplace necessity. Can it be alleged that the wants of our poor laborers, the relations of our Government with those of foreign nations, or again with the colonial Governments, the efficiency of our army and navy, have been looked to as accurately and successfully of late as they would have been had no fundamental questions occupied the attention of statesmen? Self-preservation is the first law, and to maintain itself in existence is a thing which is no more accomplished without effort on the part of a State than on the part of an individual. Moreover, radical questions, inasmuch as they are the easiest of all to have a definite opinion about, but the most difficult of all to decide with a nice regard to truth, honor, and the feelings of opposing parties, form the most convenient pretext to cover partisanship, hatred, passion, and slander. Our radical friends will point their finger at this, as a most Philistinish sentiment; but it is true nevertheless.

Another tendency, more prevalent a few years back than now—the tendency to diminish, on principle, the functions of government in all directions whatsoever, an *ipso facto* evil—will now probably receive a further check. The proof by which the proposition implied in such a tendency was demonstrated was of the simplest imaginable character. All government obviously performs its functions by compulsion of those governed; compulsion is antagonistic to freedom; and freedom is the very root and primary principle and first good of man's nature. Hence all government is opposed to the very first principle of man's nature. Is any further argument necessary to show that it must be an evil? This very simple piece of logic is the sole moving cause of many projected reforms. Those who employ it quite omit to notice that every advance in civilization, and indeed every benefit which a man can gain for himself, demands a *quid pro quo*. The very first step in the formation of a society is the appropriation of land to particular persons, and the prevention of the use of it by others; and all reasonable men acquiesce in not being able to do precisely what they like with their neighbor's fruit-trees and crops. Yet the savage has in this respect a more unrestricted liberty; his use of the things around him is more unhindered than is that of the civilized man. Certainly, to find in what directions the compulsory power of government may be profitably exercised requires long experience; and governments, like individuals, make many wrong steps for one right step, especially in their beginnings. But the right steps are those which endure.

To conclude, we hold that the example of Germany will introduce a new element into our political theories; an element which has long been deficient, and much needed. Already, even before the present war broke out, this was seen in the Education bill of last session. All human action involves reaction; there is an undulation, backwards and forwards, in all the affairs of men. A century ago, the democratic idea, emanating from America, spread over the nations of Europe, and was a spark among the ready-prepared timber. Perhaps, a century hence, the same idea will have another outburst. But now there is felt a need of strong government; men cannot for ever be led by their momentary instincts; they demand that these should be comprehended and dominated by a central power, which alone can give to all the greatest measure of satisfaction.

A NEW CABINET RUMOR.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

News concerning one's neighbors is best gathered away from home, according to an ancient proverb. Out West it is asserted and believed that Senator Cameron's intrigues are directed to securing a place in the Cabinet of President Grant for himself, and not, as generally supposed, for his very dear friend Forney. In the event of Senator Cameron's success Forney will probably be presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature for his successor. But Forney may not find the present Legislature quite pliant enough for his purposes. The combination on a Senator and State Treasurer would certainly make the faction of which Senator Cameron is chief quite formidable. They managed their game so skilfully in 1869 that they obtained credit for carrying both the Treasurer and the Senator. But it is well known that a greater power in the politics of this State stood behind John Scott and dictated his nomination. Forney, himself, will bring no strength to any combination to elect a Senator and Treasurer. He is merely merged in the Cameron faction, and has no influence outside of it, having lost the confidence and respect of his former allies by his sudden desertion to the enemy. A seat in the Senate of the United States has long been the darling ambition of John W. Forney. As its Secretary, he has seen so many men of mean abilities in the Senate that his envy and scorn have constantly been exercised. At one time he seriously proposed to move to Virginia or some other reconstructed State, and take his chance in the scrub race of the carpet-baggers for the position. But he waited too long, and Ames and Revels got the last prizes. In 1857, provided with a letter of recommendation from President Buchanan, he came near reaching the gaol of his wishes. His nomination in caucus had been secured, and little doubt was entertained of his success, notwithstanding the stubbornness of several members. But the desertion of Lebo, Wagonseller, and Manear to Cameron sealed his fate. Instead of showing gratitude to President Buchanan for a step of more than questionable propriety, Forney has been the bitter reviler of that statesman while living, and of his memory to the present hour.

From the time of his defeat by Cameron in 1857, his political influence has gradually fallen, until he has at last become a mere member of the faction of his ancient enemy. In 1867, after an interval of ten years, he again presented himself as a candidate for United States Senator, but he had no sincere supporters. He brought little or no weight to the combination against Cameron, though he poured forth his hatred in torrents of abuse. In revenge for this Cameron investigated his accounts as Secretary of the Senate of the United States, and prepared to carry on the war to the bitter end, when Forney surrendered at discretion. The alliance of these politicians is not friendship, but a conspiracy. In the changes which the whirligig of time makes, it will not be strange if Forney should become in a certain contingency the candidate of his successful enemy for the place which he so eagerly longs to occupy. But it would be disgraceful to Pennsylvania if this facile, insincere, and unscrupulous politician should ever represent her in the Senate of the United States. We do not anticipate such a misfortune.

PROGRESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the N. Y. World.

We never have been able to account for the almost insane antipathy of the *Tribune* to the City of Brotherly Love. Philadelphia never seemed to us a place to be angry at. Its social and political peculiarities disarm resentment and suggest a kinder if not a more respectful feeling. One would think the color of the "Scarlet Woman" rather than of the "Drab" prevailed there, seeing the fierce way in which the *Tribune* paws the ground. Recently, it seems, one of Philadelphia's most distinguished judges (not Judge Lynch, but one of Judge Lynch's reluctant colleagues) delivered an address on the "Law as a Progressive Science." No sooner is the fact announced than the *Tribune* thus explodes:—

"Law has lately seemed in Philadelphia to be making progress backwards with wonderful celerity; and the sweet incidents of the late election in that city must have afforded the lecturer excellent opportunities of illustration. The science of the law would seem to be no match for the science of the jurists who make the judicial tribunals arenas of murder. If any law could be found for duly restraining Philadelphia aldermen of homicidal tastes, there should be progress indeed."

Does the *Tribune* call this backing its friends? If we read the record aright, no "judicial tribunal," in the true sense, was made "an arena of murder." There was some lively shooting among the canvassers, at the instigation of an ex-District Attorney, and only one man, and he a Democrat, was killed. This being done, the dead man carried out, and the blood, we hope, with the tobacco-juice, wiped up, the canvassers resumed their work as if nothing had happened, and manipulated the returns to their hearts' content. There was in this a calm and steady "progress" which the *Tribune*, in the interest of the Republican party, should applaud and not contemn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESSBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the "MARKET BANK," chartered by the Act of Assembly, approved April 27, 1870, will be opened at No. 431 WALNUT Street (front room, first floor), in the city of Philadelphia on the 29th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that said books will remain open until the number of shares required to be subscribed shall be subscribed 11 22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL,

Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.

LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 50; Stove, $7 75; Nut, $6 50.

SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6 50; Stove, $6 75; Nut, $6 25.

SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6 75; Stove, $7; Nut, $6.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,

Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf

Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,

Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

$4·75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL, at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 29 rptf

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11½ No. 2000 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill

FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER

PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

COVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF DREDGES, SCOWS, AND ROW-BOATS.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 24, 1870.

Proposals are invited and will be received until 12 M., and will be opened at 12½ P. M., on the 16th day of December, 1870, from persons wishing to purchase the four Dredge Boats, Susquehanna, Potomac, Patapsco, and Chesapeake, belonging to the United States, for the Patapsco river improvement; also, eleven Dumping Scows, marked by numbers from 1 to 11, inclusive; also, four Row-boats, marked by letters, from A to D, inclusive. Separate proposals will be received for single Dredges, Scows, and Row-boats, or for *lots* consisting of specified Dredges, Scows, and Row-boats.

The property can be seen upon application to the undersigned. Property to be delivered at once to purchaser upon payment of price in cash. Bidders who wish it can be present at the opening. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Proposals to be *sealed* and *in duplicate*, and to be addressed to

Major WM. P. CRAIGHEAD, Engineer Office, 11 25 6t Third story Union Bank Building.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 25 lyd

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW BETHLEHEM

BUCKWHEAT,

In small casks.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 15 6m

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor, 3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, 6 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 1y

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A barn belonging to Mr. Wagner, on Main street, below Fisher's lane, Germantown, was destroyed by fire last evening, about 9 o'clock.

—About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning the carpenter shop of T. R. Jordan, No. 218 S. Twelfth street, was slightly damaged by fire. It is supposed to have been caused by some one throwing a lighted match through a broken pane of glass in the door. The third story room of a house back of No. 1807 Kater street was also slightly damaged by fire yesterday morning. It was caused by children playing with matches. A slight fire also occurred yesterday morning at No. 1018 Rodman street. The stable at Nineteenth and Pemberton streets, occupied by James M. Snyder, and owned by a Mr. McDonald, was also slightly burned yesterday afternoon.

—Mrs. Rebecca Kenniff, who resided with her son-in-law at No. 631 Christian street, died on Friday last, at the advanced age of 105 years, after a short illness. Deceased was born in the town of Bandon, county of Cork, Ireland, in the year 1764, and came to this country in 1820. She was a member of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, and a regular attendant at the services. Her interment took place in St. Michael's Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

—Charles Clark, errand boy in the store of William Mann, No. 43 South Fourth street, was sent at about a quarter before 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, with about $300 to the printing office in Ledger place, above Second street, to pay off the hands. He was last seen at No. 125 Market street, where he left a message at 3 o'clock. He is about 18 years of age, four feet six inches in height, has a full round face, light gray eyes, and wore a dark skull cap, jacket and pants.

—Orders have been received at the Navy Yard to have the repairs on the steam frigate Powhatan completed, and the vessel made ready for sea as soon as possible. An extra force of hands will be put to work on her, and each department of the yard has been directed to have her stores ready to put on board at the earliest possible moment.

The single-turreted monitor Canonicus has arrived at the yard from League Island, and is to be put in order for sea immediately. Another monitor of the same class is expected up to-day for the same purpose.

The receiving ship has been hauled in from the stream, and is now lying at the south wharf, where she will remain during the winter. This is done to escape the ice in the river.

Assistant Surgeon Talleyrand D. Myers, recently appointed from this city, has been ordered to Key West, Florida.

Master Theodore M. Etting reported at the yard on Friday, from Washington, for ordnance duty. William S. Fort, Passed Assistant Surgeon, reported on Saturday for duty on the receiving ship Potomac.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 111¾.

—The Census Office has received returns from two-thirds of the States.

—The steamer "Guard" leaves New York today, for the Darien Expedition.

—The new Minister from Bolivia is expected to arrive shortly in the United States.

—The aggregate value of real estate in Cincinnati, exclusive of recently annexed territory, is $137,762,998.

—The prisoners who were held on the charge of rioting at Donaldsonville, Louisiana, have been discharged and their accusers put under arrest for perjury.

—Southern journals say that E. M. Yerger, who killed Colonel Crane, in Jackson, Mississippi, has had a second trial, and being found guilty, was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

—An emigration convention met at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on Saturday, for the purpose of developing means which will ultimately contribute to the prosperity of the Territory.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $1,000,000 of gold each Wednesday, and to purchase $1,000,000 of bonds each Thursday during December.

—The National Medical Convention of volunteer medical officers, contract and commissioned, of the United States army and navy, which was to convene in Washington on December 15, has been postponed until the 18th of January.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

A GREAT BATTLE NEAR NEUVILLE—A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT AND A REPORTED FRENCH VICTORY — CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS — BISMARCK'S LATEST VIEWS ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Nov. 26, 6 P. M.—Advices have just been received here of a dreadful railroad accident to the Holyhead express on the London and Northwestern Railroad.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A report was in circulation this afternoon that Russia had declared war, but it proved to be unfounded. Prussia has made a tender of her good offices as a mediator between Russia and the other powers. The basis on which the proposal is made is as yet unknown.

The franc-tireurs are reorganizing under superior officers, and their efficiency has already been greatly enhanced. They make frequent captures of Prussian trains and munitions, and, fighting in small bodies, inflict harm on the Prussian communications. The German plans for the investment of Orleans have fallen into the hands of the French.

LONDON, Nov. 26—(Special to the *N. Y. World*)—A correspondent who left Versailles November 21 brings the following report of an interview he had with Bismarck on that day:—

Correspondent—What is the explanation of the great dissatisfaction expressed in Germany at the plan of campaign, especially in relation to Paris?

Bismarck—The capture of Paris is clamored for, and it must be accomplished, sooner or later, to satisfy the folks at home. Respecting the time and means for accomplishing this, public opinion is widely astray. It bestows animadversion unjustly. Had my counsel been followed, Paris would have been attacked long ago.

Correspondent—Your excellency says your counsels were overruled.

Bismarck—When the forces led by Von Blumenthal, after the victories of Wissemburg and Woerth, emerged from the Vosges and marched towards Chalons, where the cavalry under Prince Albrecht stood, Von Moltke decided that they should come up and help to annihilate the army so hurriedly abandoned at Chalons. I urged that they should be ordered to continue their march on Paris, then unprepared for a siege, and take it, or at least cut it off from the rest of France, which should then be overrun as quickly as possible. When the departments of the Seine and Oise were reached, they were found a hard nut to crack, and then there was a new question. How was the kernel to be reached? At first it was determined to bombard, of which intention a secret park of artillery at Villa Combiay was a sufficient proof. This measure I urged. But now came a disagreement. The King, under the advice of Von Moltke, decided to let famine reduce the city, trusting that discord among the citizens would contribute to hasten a surrender.

Correspondent—But the plan was universally supposed to be your own.

Bismarck—So far is that opinion from the truth that I never ceased to disguise my indignation at being no longer made a party to councils wherein great questions were decided. In 1869 no important proposition was decided without asking my advice. Now, there are great changes, and whole plans are adopted without consulting me, while the popular disapproval falls upon me. Those who say it is my fault that Paris has not been bombarded are wholly in error. I have most ardently desired it and most strenuously urged it.

Correspondent—But at least you have the satisfaction of having accomplished the unification of Germany?

Bismarck—Ah, no! I attribute the halting and partial failure of the attempt for German unity to the delay resulting from these opposing schemes. Had my advice been followed, the people of Bavaria and Wurtemburg would have been carried in a wave which swept over Germany, and the grand scheme of a united fatherland and German Empire would have become a reality instead a half-hearted confederation, now about to be born. For me, the great object of the war never lay on this side of the Rhine, but on the other side, where I meant it should exist, one great country, one great people, and one great Emperor.

This extraordinary conversation was held under peculiar circumstances, which cannot be stated, but I have given almost the exact words used by Bismarck.

The military situation to-day is very critical. The advance guard of the Duke of Mecklenburg is thirteen miles from Le Mans. Keratry's army is entrenched at Camp Corelle, fifteen miles northwest of Le Mans. Another portion of the Duke of Mecklenburg's army, marching from Dreux to Chartres, had reached Nanceres, on the north bank of the Semelle, twenty miles northeast of Coulie. The Germans from Tennerre, 55,000 strong, under Von der Tann, yesterday in advancing towards Pithiviers, fell along the line of D'Aurelles' entrenched positions at Artheray and Bois Cramion, and a serious engagement followed, but the result is not ascertained.

Gortschakoff's reply to Granville maintains the position assumed in the first note and withdraws nothing. With peculiar adroitness he continues to throw the onus of commencing hostilities on England.

The Cabinet is again quarrelling over the decision arrived at to-day and will hold another formal meeting to-morrow, when a final decision will be reached.

The Cabinet will meet the Queen in council at Windsor on Tuesday.

A Tours telegram of November 25 says that rumors are afloat in that city that a great sortie from Paris was effected on November 24. Fighting was going on at Montargres.

Bourbaki refuses the command of the 18th corps, and says he has for ned one army and been deprived of its command, and will not submit twice to this usage. He wants active service, and not organization work.

LONDON, Nov. 27—(Special to the New York *World*.)—The opinion in official circles to-night is that there will be no war with Russia, at least at present. Gortschakoff says that Russia still maintains her position, and England will remain quiet, contenting herself by protesting in turn her determination to go to war when Russia commits the overt act.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—(Special to the New York *Tribune*.)—At the outbreak of the present war Gortschakoff had several interviews with King William and Bismarck. The neutrality of Russia was the principal object of the negotiations, and Gortschakoff then, as a reward for the neutrality of Russia, demanded the acquiescence of Prussia in the abolition of that part of the Paris treaty which forbids Russia from keeping a fleet in the Black Sea. Bismarck accepted the proposition, and it was then mutually understood that the claim of Russia should be first publicly put forward on the conclusion of peace between Prussia and France.

By this arrangement Bismarck was enabled by the middle of August to send for two corps which had been left for the defense of the eastern province of Silesia, and Prussia was enabled to set a time for the beginning of the war. By this understanding not only was the neutrality of Russia secured, but Gortschakoff has even pledged himself to restrain Austria from interfering between Prussia and France. Some weeks ago the Cabinet at St. Petersburg thought peace was about to be made prematurely, and silence was broken concerning the designs of Prussia.

LUXEMBURG, Nov. 26.—Heavy cannonading was heard yesterday in the direction of Montmedy. The place at the last accounts was closely invested, though the siege works had not commenced. The commandant threatened to burn up the fortress rather than surrender. The garrison at Belfort made a sortie on Wednesday, but were repulsed.

TOURS, Nov. 27.—The *Moniteur* says that a great battle is impending. Skirmishing has resulted in favor of the French. The Prussians demonstrated towards Glen and Montargis, but encountered resistance which obliged them to make a change in their plan of attack, and they moved the position of their troops from the centre to the right, seeking to overwhelm the French left, which was too extended to be easily defended. The enemy's movement was in such force that there had to be a heavy concentration of troops to resist it. Chateaudun was, in consequence, left uncovered, and has possibly been captured. The Prussians, on Thursday, bombarded Neuville.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 26.—Thousands of the citizens of the suburbs of Paris, while gathering their crops, have approached the Prussian lines, and the Prussians fired upon them to drive them off.

TOURS, Nov. 26.—(Special despatch to the New York *World*.)—A great French victory was won yesterday near Vendome. The battle began at 2 P. M., when the Prussians attempted to turn the left flank of Palndines' forces posted along the Chartres and Vendome Railroad, under General Garnett.

TOURS, Nov. 27.—The report of the repulse of the Prussians at Neuville is confirmed. A powerful movement of the French army from Le Maus has caused the Prussians moving from Alencon to fall back.

The Prussians were repulsed and routed, suffering great losses, and were pursued until 9 o'clock at night. They retreated toward Chateaudun. Two guns were captured.

The Government also has despatches announcing engagements along the whole front and on both flanks of D'Aurelles' lines, all resulting in victories for the French.

TOURS, Nov. 27—Evening.—Fighting is still going on all along the line. The French have carried everything. The Prussians attempted to turn the French right at Glen, on the Loire, and their left at Chateaudun, midway between La Maus and Tours, but were repulsed in both attempts with great loss. There was also hard fighting at Vendome, with the French left centre, to-day, the French driving back the enemy and taking 500 prisoners. There is no doubt but that a decisive battle has been won by the French. There is great excitement in this city.

A MARRIAGE IN BOHEMIA.

On the evening before the marriage there is a peculiar feast held—the nuptial eve in Germany being styled the *Polter-Abend*, the literal meaning of which is the "noisy evening." The bridesmaids then bring the myrtle wreath, which they have subscribed together to purchase, to the house of the bride, and to present her with it on that occasion. A feast usually accompanies this ceremony, to which all the friends and relatives are invited.

While this feast is going on inside the house, the townsfolk bring out all the old broken crockery, pots, and pans that they can collect, and throw them one after another at the door. The noise thus made by the smashing of the several articles is considered to be prophetic, as well as symbolical, of the disturbances likely to ensue between the couple in after life.

Previous to the hour fixed for the wedding, the space immediately in front of the altar is covered with tall green shrubs, and the floor strewn with fresh flowers, which are arranged into patterns all the way to the principal entrance. At the same time the richer friends send whatever plate they may happen to possess—the borrowed silver articles being one and all set out so as to make as great a show as possible on the communion-table itself. A carpet is laid down on the spot where the bride and bridegroom are to stand.

The costumes usual upon such occasions with the rich are low-necked ball-dresses and dance-wreaths for the bridesmaids—such ball-dresses being made of muslin, net, or tarlatan, and of the showiest possible colors, while the bride generally makes her appearance in a flimsy white silk, with a broad strip of white net streaming down from the back of her myrtle wreath. With the middle class, however, it is usual for the bride to be married in black silk, while the bridesmaids are attired in low-necked ball-dresses made of cotton-print.

The ceremony itself is of the briefest possible description, the service proper consisting merely in the clergyman asking each of the parties whether they intended to take the other for his or her wedded partner for life; then the betrothal rings are changed, and the religious part of the ceremony ends with the curtest prayer for the happiness of the couple.

The marriage rite concluded, the happy couple, and the groomsmen and the bridesmaids, as well as the relatives and friends present on the occasion, return in open carriages, festooned with oak garlands, through the town—the ladies without any other covering than the wreaths on their heads—to the house of the bride's father, where another feast ensues.

—A physician in Toronto has sued a paper there for libel, his special grievance being that the paper asserted that he was "formerly a coachman." He craves $20,000.

—Some of the people of Lynn, Mass., have a neighbor who has been a shoemaker for seventy-four years, and they have just been helping him celebrate his eighty-sixth birthday.

—One of the largest wheat growers of Alameda county, Cal., having had some experience in dealing with commission merchants, chartered a vessel this year himself, and has sent twelve hundred tons of wheat direct to the Liverpool market.

—A man named Lamson, the defendant in an action for divorce now being tried at Chicago, succeeded in bringing out in the cross-examination of his wife that she had at one time "soaked his head in a tin pan containing scalding water."

THE POET OF THE SECOND EMPIRE.

From Appleton's Journal.

Shallow beyond toleration, and yet common as it is shallow, is the understanding of the poetry of the day merely as an amusement and a grace for the parlor; whereas, in truth, it is the most seriously expressive, the most immediate and intimate sign of the moral and spiritual condition of our social being. And yet, instead of interrogating so valid a sign of the interior life of the modern man, we often concern ourselves with the artifice of the versifier, and yet oftener fail to understand the significance of poets while we talk of their art, rebuke their license, and, without a glimmering of the philosophy of expression, do not see that the dominant poetical utterance is the sympathetic, the personal, the representative *confession* of the generation that honors it.

So much in a general way. Now, to get at our little lesson of the day, let us look again at France—a country profitable for study in every way, which, next to Italy, seems to be the most generally endeared in the imaginations, in the memories, and in the affections of foreigners. Let us trace the secret trouble which has had so much public utterance in France, which at this hour leaves her so unable to cope with the virile Prussians. How much France has been corrupted and relaxed in all the masculine conditions of a great state, we will show you just by a glance at the first poet of the second empire.

And who do you think is the first poet of triumphant imperialism, without breathing so much as the name of Louis Napoleon? We say the first poet, because he was most honored at the palace of the Tuileries, and because, in the spirit and expression of his muse, all that was encouraged, all that was enjoyed, under the second empire, in the most bewildering and feminine city of the world, finds the most elaborate and exquisite, and exclusive expression.

The poet of whom we speak is Theophile Gautier—he that went with the Empress to the opening of the Suez Canal; he that wrote art and dramatic articles for the imperial paper of yesterday, the *Moniteur;* he that, indifferent to the struggles of French republicans, closed his windows during an *emeute*, and wrote verses, as a goldsmith pleases himself with the quaint and curious shapes which he forms in the costly metal under his hand—Gautier, whose fortune it has been to put forth two volumes of poems of the most elegant, luxurious, egotistic, and elaborate art, just when Paris was most disturbed by the struggles of liberty and the rival ambitions of dynastic families—Gautier, who cared for none of these things, but thought only of the pleasure of pleasure, the beauty of beauty, and the delightsomeness of royal and opulent idleness—Gautier, the poet, *par excellence*, of the second empire, of Paris under the second empire, and consequently the veritable sign of its moral life. Reading Gautier, we do not wonder that France was unequal to the struggle that her ruler of yesterday provoked.

From the time of the first empire to the last days of the second empire, France has had a group of poets exquisitely and profoundly related to the political fluctuations and changing moral aspects of French society. First, Beranger, a light and gay singer, but a true lover of liberty, and a man of great simplicity of character and goodness of heart; then, Lamartine, a noble and true expression of French sensibility, in face of all the hopes and fears of the most generous minds; then, August Barbier, who wrote in a strong and masculine spirit, plucking many of his subjects from the very streets of Paris, but giving them a grand character. He was without hope of the amelioration of the ills of France, whose trust and courage found expression only in the voice of an exiled poet—the illustrious Victor Hugo—while in Paris, at home, De Musset was the fashionable poet, a feeble thinker, but an exquisite and spirited writer, unable to measure and cope with the more serious interests of his time. Last came Gautier—we say last, in view of his ascendency; in fact, his first volume of poetry was put forth about the same time as Barbier's, at the same time as De Musset's—last came Gautier, having come through and survived all the political changes of his country without breathing one breath for liberty, for revolution, or for progress. He was found, after the *coup d'etat*, harmless, because indifferent to any political doctrine, and wholly in accord with the spirit and tendency of imperialism—that is, friendly to a luxurious, costly, immoral civilization, asking no troublesome questions, and never addressing a word to the ignorant and obscure victims at the base of the dazzling structure of imperial magnificence. France, at the culmination of the glory of the second empire, in 1867 and 1868, had no poet in Paris more honored at the Tuileries than Theophile Gautier.

All of his poetry is suggested by the forms of his face. There is about him an air of imperial idleness, of Oriental calm, like Tennyson's lotus-eaters, who, tired of struggle, have no other wish but endless rest and oblivion of the dreadful past. Such a poet could be read at the Tuileries with perfect satisfaction: such a poet was best for the immediate interests of shopkeepers, and artists, and soldiers. His expressed sense of beauty flattered the taste of artists; his love of luxury was stimulative to expensive tastes, which pleased jewellers and merchants of costly stuffs; while the military spirit was left unrebuked by his Etruscan-like muse, that uttered itself careless of political and moral issues. Beyond any modern French poet, he is the purest type of indifference to revolution, of indifference to democracy, of indifference to what is called progress. He is the only French poet who is, in his preoccupations, the absolute antithesis of a poet of the people; and for this reason he is the poet of the second empire, of its idle and opulent and showy glory, of its materialism and negation of morality. And an empire which reached no higher, that sounded no deeper experience of the common heart of humanity than is found in a poet like Gautier, could not maintain itself at the head of modern civilization.

EUGENE BENSON.

BELLS.—By filing or chipping away some of the metal at the thickest part of a bell, called the "sound-bow," where the hammer or clapper strikes, the tone is deepened; whereas, by reducing the diameter of the lower edge, it is raised. The "Great Tom" of Lincoln, though smaller than the great bell of St. Paul's, is heavier, on account of its greater thickness, and yields a higher tone. Connoisseurs in bell science aver that modern church bells do not throw out such rich, penetrating sounds as the bells cast many centuries ago; and they attribute this to the pernicious craving for cheapness which is now besetting us. A thin large bell will yield a note of the same pitch as a smaller bell containing greater thickness of metal, but the tone is poor and meagre. The monster bell at Moscow, which is estimated to weigh 400,000 to 500,000 pounds, never had the good fortune to be hung up, and, therefore, its exact pitch cannot be accurately stated. When Dr. Clarke was in Russia, he asked permission to assay or analyze the metal of which the bell is composed, to ascertain whether silver is one of the components, in accordance with a popular theory; but this request was not complied with. About thirty years ago, however, the late Emperor Nicholas caused an analysis to be made, when it was found that the metal consists of about six copper to one tin, with scarcely any trace of other ingredients. The sound of the bell depends, of course, on many different circumstances or conditions. One of these is the metal of which the bell is composed. The mixed metals or alloys illustrate in an instructive way the differences of quality which result from differences in the proportion of ingredients. Copper and tin produce the metal bronze; in other proportions they yield speculum metal for making the brilliantly white reflectors of telescopes; while in other proportions, again, they furnish bell metal. The Chinese in their gongs, and the Europeans in their bells, have seen reason to employ pretty nearly the same kind of metal. There is always much more copper than tin; but every bell-founder has his favorite recipe in this matter. Some adopt simply four of copper to one of tin. Big Ben has about twenty-two of copper to seven of tin. Mr. Layard found at Nineveh bells which had as much as ten parts of copper to one of tin. It is, therefore, evident that no very great amount of exactness is necessary in this matter. It is considered, in a general way, that an extra dose of tin improves the sound, but renders the alloy more brittle; the founder, therefore, establishes a balance of advantages according to his judgment and experience. When a large bell is annealed very slowly the sonorous quality of the mass is improved. Sometimes a little lead, arsenic, or zinc is added to the copper and tin.—*Engineer.*

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 02	MOON SETS	10 40
SUN SETS	4 34	HIGH WATER	6 22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

FOR AMERICA.

Alaska	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 2
Guiding Star	Antwerp	New York	Nov. 3
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 5
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 8
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
America	Bremen	New York	Nov. 12
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Nov. 15
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 15
France	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 16
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Nov. 16

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 29
C. of Limerick	New York	Liverpool via H	Nov. 29
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 30
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 1
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
India	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 3
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Dec. 13
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Nov. 29
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec. 1
Cuba	Baltimore	N. Orls, via K. W.	Dec. 1
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 3
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Dec. 13

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Doane, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Achilles, Colburn, Boston, J. S. Hilles.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer James S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str W. Whildin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Reaper, Doane, Kingston, Jam., B. Crawley & Co.
Schr Samuel Hartley, Drinkwater, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Sarah Cobb, Bridgeton, Conn., Chas. Mershon.
Schr C. E. Raymond, Raynes, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, do. do.
Schr Gen. Torbert, Shepherd, do. do.
Barge M. F. James, Lansingburg, New York, do.
Barge Colonel Ellsworth, Baker, do. do.
Barge Inkerman, Boyer, do. do.
Barge R. RR. No. 56, Shane, do. do.
Barge Junior Sons, Berger, do. do.
Barge Kate Moyer, Moyer, do. do.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day fm Camden, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
☞ Brig Julia A. Hallock, arrived on Friday from Boston, is consigned to captain—not as before.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Alice M. Minott, Lowell, 51 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Br. schr Catharine John, Bradley, 18 days from St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 26. — Nine barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Edna Watts, with old rails, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 26.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Clara McWilliams, M. A. Loughney, James McMahon, Lady Loretta, Mary E. Horn, L. Simmons, Colonel J. D. Ames, J. M. Sisson, American Union, Goodwill, Moonlight Rover, and L. D. Cummings, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 28. — The following boats left Saturday evening:—

H. C. Kruse, with coal, for Troy, N. Y.

North America, with coal, for New York.

A. A. Buzolarra, with pig iron, and Bella McWilliams, with coal, for Baltimore.

8 regular barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port on Saturday. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 28.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Yankee Spy, Two Brothers, and Star, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Edwin, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

Minnie, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

Harry and Alice, with lumber to Coombs & Slack.

Dhawalgiri, with lumber to McIlvain & Son.

Charles L. Ehler, with lumber, for New York.

U. S. Grant, with wood to order.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 26 — A. M. — A full-rigged brig and a large clipper ship and three-masted schooner passed in last night.

4 P. M.—The pilot-boat Howard reports the ship Waterloo, from Liverpool, a bark, and two brigs passed in yesterday.

In harbor, bark Annie Augusta, 25 days from Jamaica; brig Home, and four schooners.

The British bark Elgin, from London, is ashore on the point of Henlopen; she lies easy and remains right. Parties here have contracted to get her off.

Wind N. W.; clear. Thermometer, 51.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Roswell Sprague, Lewis, hence, at Cuxhaven 9th inst.

Br. steamer Nebraska, Guard, from Liverpool 12th, via Queenstown 14th, at New York 26th inst.

Br. steamer Erin, Bragg, for Liverpool, cleared at New York 26th inst.

Br. steamer Nevada, Green, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Crookhaven 26th instant.

Br. steamer Sidonian, McKay, from Leghorn, Geneva, etc., for New York, passed Gibraltar 21st inst.

N. G. steamer Hermann, Reichman, for Bremen, cleared at New York 26th inst.

N. G. steamers Ohio, Bosse, from Baltimore for Bremen, and Deutschland, Neynaber, fm New York for do., sailed from Grimsby 26th inst.

Steamer Arizona, Maury, from Aspinwall 18th, at New York 26th inst.

Steamer Baltimore, Voecker, from Bremen, at Baltimore 26th inst.

Steamer Guiding Star, Hildreth, from Antwerp Nov. 3 for New York, put into Southampton 5th; discharged, caulked, and resumed her voyage on the 20th.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem at 2 P. M. 26th inst.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 26th inst.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 26th inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, hence, at Boston 25th inst.

Bark Alice Tainter, Losberg, for Rio Janeiro via Philadelphia, cleared at New York 26th inst.

Bark Adelaide, Gondra, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Cienfuegos 17th inst.

Bark Caroline, Sjolund, for Philadelphia, entered out at Newcastle 8th inst.

Bark Alesco, Gray, sailed from Havana 18th inst. for Wilmington, N. C., and has not since been heard of. She registered 266 tons, was built at Pembroke, Me., in 1856, and hailed from Philadelphia.

Br. bark Agostina, Thom, hence for Elsinore, put into Gottenberg previous to 24th inst. leaking, and will probably discharge for repairs.

Arg. bark Lolo, Merrill, from Montevideo for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 26th inst.

Br. brig Para, Hutchinson, hence for Stettin, in the Sound, Elsinore, 8th inst.

Brig Fanny, Turner, at Naples 5th inst. fm Nisita.

Brig Mary Cobb, Brown, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 23d inst.

Brig William H. Parks, Lampher, from Bangor for Philadelphia, was in the lower harbor, Portsmouth, N. H., 25d inst.

Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, from Baltimore for Bristol, at New York 25th inst.

Schr John Stockham, Price, hence, at Newburyport 24th inst.

Schr Governor Freethy, from Franklin for Philadelphia, at Portland 23d inst.

Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, for New York, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 22d inst.

Schrs Caroline Young, Young, and Samuel McMenamy, Nowell, hence, at Boston 25th inst.

Schrs Rightaway, Raynor, hence for Newport; Ellen Clark, Griffin, do. for New Haven; and R. W. Tull, Robbins, do. for Boston, passed Hell Gate 25th instant.

Schrs Trade Wind, Corson, and Sidney Price, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Bangor 23d inst.

Schr L. B. Ives, Miller, from Gloucester for Philadelphia, at New York 24th inst.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, at Newport 24th inst.

Schr Isaac C. Keen, Ritchie, hence, at Boston 24th instant.

Schr George H. Bent, Smith, hence, at Providence 24th inst.

Schr Jas. M. Vance, Burgh, hence, at Providence 25th inst.

Schrs Abigail Haynes, Smith; F. A. Heath, Warren; Jane N. Baker, Read; and J. S. Weldin, Crowell, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Providence 24th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Kate V. Edwards (of Tuckerton, N.J.), Allen, from Philadelphia for Georgetown, D. C., was sunk on the 24th inst., Chincoteague light bearing N. by W. 8 miles distance, by coming in collision with schr Julien Nelson, of Tuckerton. The captain, mate, and one man were knocked overboard from the Edwards, but picked up the Nelson; one man had his leg broken and part of his foot taken off. The crew of the Edwards, eight in number, were carried to New York by the Nelson; they lost everything but the clothes they had on at the time of the disaster.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Board of Education to Pay for Reglazing and Repairs to School-houses.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of nineteen hundred and eighty dollars and fifty-nine cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Education, to pay for reglazing and repairs to roofs of public school-houses, rendered necessary by the destructive effects of the hail-storm last spring, to wit:—

To the Central High-school, eighty dollars.

To school-houses in the following sections:—

Fourth Section. Four hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-three cents.

Seventh Section. Two hundred and ten dollars and eighty cents.

Eighth Section. Five hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-five cents.

Ninth Section. Two hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty cents.

Tenth Section. One hundred and seventy dollars and seventy cents.

Thirteenth Section. One hundred and five dollars and ten cents.

Fourteenth Section. Two hundred and two dollars and eleven cents.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Board of Public Education in accordance with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-sixth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 15.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to

3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. M 1 smtu2m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

8 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 26 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

AT

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

MAD'LLE CHRISTINA NILSSON

IN CONCERT AND ORATORIO.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor of announcing that MAD'LLE CHRISTINA NILSSON will, prior to her departure for the West, appear in

ONE GRAND CONCERT,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8,

AND ONE GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT,

THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock,

on which occasion MAD'LLE CHRISTINA NILSSON will appear, for the first time in Philadelphia, in Handel's Grand Sacred Oratorio,

THE MESSIAH,

AND IN ONE GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,

ON SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock.

MAD'LLE CHRISTINA NILSSON will, on this occasion, be assisted by the following unrivalled combination of artists:—

Mme. MOZART, Soprano, Miss CARY, Contralto,
Sig. BRIGNOLI, Tenor, Mr. SIMPSON, Tenor,
Sig. VERGER, Baritone, Mr. WHITNEY, Basso,
Mr. H. VIEUXTEMPS, the renowned Violinist.

Arrangements have been made with the

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,

under the Conductorship of.....Mr. L. ENGELKE.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA

will be under the direction of

MESSRS. MARETZEK AND ENGELKE.

CONDUCTOR.....SIG. BOSONI.

General Admission $2; Reserved Seats in Balcony, $3; Reserved Seats in Parquet and Parquet Circ

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1870.

MR. DELANO'S REPORT.

On our first page this afternoon we print a full abstract of what is perhaps the most important public document which the country will be called upon to read during the ensuing month. So much of our national revenue is derived at present from internal sources, and the system of internal taxation is such an anomaly in this country, that the operations of the Bureau from the head of which Mr. Delano recently retired are of paramount importance. Mr. Delano's last official act as Commissioner of Internal Revenue was the writing of this report, and it consequently contains his parting recommendations on the subject of our internal revenue.

The recommendations made by the retiring Commissioner should receive the earnest attention of Congress and the country. He is opposed to any change whatever in the tax on spirits, believing that such changes will be of no benefit to the country. On the next question of importance, the taxation of tobacco, Mr. Delano takes opposite ground, and favors a change that will make the burdens heaped upon tobacco uniform. Among other points upon which he dwells are the necessity for radical changes in our bonded warehouse system, and a complete revision of the tax-bill which was hurried through Congress at the close of the last session, and which, as he clearly shows, is full of inconsistencies and mistakes. We commend the entire document to the careful attention of our readers.

THE REPORTED FRENCH VICTORY.

Cable despatches announce that a great battle is pending in France, and that the French forces have been victorious in the preliminary skirmishes. This news comes from Tours, and as we have no confirmation of it from German sources, it should be received with caution. The reported battle may turn out to be an unimportant struggle between a comparatively small body of Germans, sent out to feel the enemy, or it may be that Von Moltke is at last making a determined effort to gobble up Paladines' army. The pressure of public sentiment from Germany is strongly prompting the invading armies to speedily make an imposing demonstration of some kind, and as Paris cannot now be prudently assaulted, the next best thing is to bag another French army. However glorious the capture of the French capital may be, it seems a lame and impotent conclusion to follow up the victories at Weissenburg, Gravelotte, and Sedan with a wearying siege which involves the confession that hunger must be called in as a German ally; and if, by any chance, Trochu escapes the toils of the besiegers, and Paladines overmatches the forces sent against him, there is a possibility that the Germans may yet be as anxious to get out of France as they were to get into it. Signs of German discontent and of diversity of sentiment among the German leaders are at last manifested. The interviewers report that Bismarck complains bitterly of Von Moltke's determination to trust to famine for the reduction of Paris, and of the course of German politics, which is creating a mere half-hearted confederation instead of a firmly united Fatherland. If the arm of the victors can be weakened by these strifes at a moment when the French, rising from the depths of despair, are creating effective armies from raw recruits, the tide of battle may yet turn, and the ownership of Alsace and Lorraine still be involved in doubt.

—A despatch received just as we go to press with our early edition discredits the reported French victory, and states that the French forces were repulsed at several points.

CUMMINGS ON THE WAR PATH.

Major-General Alexander Cummings, in his paper this morning, waxes indignant over certain allusions which we made on Saturday to the military title of our Chief of Police, ex-Brigadier General, &c., St. Clair A. Mulholland. We are willing to admit, for the sake of argument at least, that the war record of General Mulholland is wholly unimpeachable, but how about the war record of Lieutenant-General Cummings? This is a subject in which the public is really interested, and it affords material for numerous spicy editorials in the columns of the sheet which Colonel Cummings is now engaged in publishing. While General Mulholland was fighting for his country, common report has it that Captain Cummings was up to his arm-pits among the greenbacks of the Treasury, and that the capital used for starting the daily sheet which he now edits was obtained from various contracts, in which straw hats, linen trowsers, and red herring figure with considerable prominence. Indeed, the war record of Colonel Cummings appears to be largely made up of such items as straw hats, linen trowsers, and red herring, and we have yet to learn that he appeared near the front with any weapons in his hands. It is true that he was the colonel of a cavalry regiment, and thereby hangs a tale. Most civilians who know nothing of the art of war were content to be attached to infantry regiments, but nothing but the cavalry would do for the valiant Cummings, for the very sufficient reason that purchases of steeds to bear the brave defenders of their country were to be made, and with proper management the profits in the shape of commissions and other perquisites could be made to mount up to imposing figures. When the regiment was fully organized and mounted Colonel Cummings, if we remember rightly, did not accompany it to the field of glory, probably because he was afraid to risk his precious neck by mounting any one of the broken-down hacks with which he had provided his regiment, but being wise in his day and generation, he remained at home to interest himself in fresh contracts. It is not well for those who live in glass houses to throw stones, and when the bold Cummings undertakes to talk about the military records of other people he should remember that he has one of his own that it would be interesting to have ventilated. If General Cummings desires us to inform the public exactly what he did for his country during the war he has only to say so, and we will undertake to give some of the more important items of his war record in detail. What we have said above is enough for one day, but we may return to the subject again, in case Major-General Cummings declines to do so, as it is one that presents plenty of excellent material for a series of articles that will be of considerable interest to our readers.

THE KING OF ITALY AND THE POPE.

The Pope not being able to keep the King of Italy out of Rome by the aid of temporal weapons, has resorted to some of the great guns of his spiritual armory, and has pronounced against him and all his aiders and abettors the major excommunication. The King, we believe, has been excommunicated several times before, but has managed to bear up pretty well under the infliction, and was not deterred from annexing the Papal territory to his dominions. The last thunderbolt of the Church seems to have disturbed his equanimity somewhat, however, and he has given vent to his irritated feelings in a rather foolish manner by suppressing several newspapers that published the Pope's bull. Victor Emanuel could do much better than this by fighting the Pope with his own weapons, for while he will gain but little credit in attempting to bridle the press, he could scarcely fail to make an impression of a most decided character upon the Pope and his counsellors if he were to encourage a number of anti-papal preachers to hold popular religious services under the very shadow of the Vatican. In the old times, when excommunication really meant something, even such obstinate kings as John of England could be brought to terms by the stoppage of all religious services and by the personal odium that attached even to royalty when it fell under the ban of the Church. King John had the disposition to fight the Pope to the last, and he had many able supporters, but when all religious ordinances ceased throughout his kingdom, he had the nation as well as the Church against him, and he was obliged to succumb. In like manner other potent monarchs were brought to terms and compelled to acknowledge themselves vassels of the See of Rome, but things have changed since those days, and it is difficult to imagine what the practical effect of the excommunication of the King of Italy and his supporters ought to be according to the ideas that prevail in the Vatican. According to precedent it ought to put a stop to all religious services of the Catholic Church throughout Italy, but it can scarcely be imagined that the Pope would perpetrate such a piece of folly as this when the King is, or ought to be, able to command a weapon of equal potency. Whatever the effect of the excommunication may be, however, it gives the King more than a reasonable excuse for resorting to a measure that will excite the greatest alarm in the Papal councils, for it will strike at the very root of the supremacy of the Roman Church. There are now in Italy many liberal ecclesiastics—men of the Father Hyacinthe stamp, who, while they are scarcely prepared to acknowledge themselves Protestants, are bitterly opposed to the policy that refuses to acknowledge the civilization of the age, and who would, under proper encouragement, readily undertake to preach and pray in the streets of Rome, or in improvised meeting-houses, and there are thousands of non-ecclesiastics who would eagerly engage in the same work. The King, therefore, could organize an efficient spiritual opposition to the Pope without calling in the aid of any outsiders; and if he were to place himself at the head of a great religious reform movement, as did Henry VIII of England, the Pope's bull of excommunication would not only become a dead letter, but it would be turned into an efficient weapon against him who issued it.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Eastern question remains unsettled, and it is still an unsolved problem whether the Russian demands will provoke a war. England has been placed in a peculiar, if not a ridiculous, position by the precipitate action of Granville, and the anomalies of the British constitution have been illustrated in a remarkable manner. Nobody but a bull-headed British Cabinet Minister would have ventured to send off a belligerent despatch to a foreign nation without consulting either his ministerial colleagues or his sovereign. Granville was in honor bound to do both, and by his cavalier behavior he has outraged at once his associates and mild Queen Vic. While she is willing to be treated as a mere figure-head in all ordinary matters, she can illy brook the idea of being totally ignored in affairs which may involve an expensive foreign war. As matrimonial ties also now closely connect the royal houses of England, Prussia, and Russia, the maternal instincts as well as the Queenly pride of the British sovereign have been shocked, and we do not wonder at her reported declaration that she "would not hear of war under any circumstances." This disposition of the Queen, combined with the ill-feeling generated among the dominant English politicians by Granville's precipitate action, greatly diminish the probabilities of a war between Russia and England. If there is any fighting to be done the Turks will have to bear the brunt of it, with a slight chance of help from Austria; but as soon as this fact becomes clearly apparent, we presume that a peaceful solution of the question will be found in a tacit, if not a formal, abrogation of the provisions of the treaty of 1856, which are most obnoxious to Russia.

STATUES OF PHILADELPHIANS IN THE PARK.

A movement has been inaugurated for placing in the park the statures of the late Samuel V. Merrick and Matthew W. Baldwin, two citizens of Philadelphia who were for many years well-known for their public spirit and for their devotion to the industrial interests of the city. This idea is an excellent one, and it is to be hoped that it will be carried out and extended so as to include the effigies of other distinguished Philadelphians who have done honor to the city. Both here and in New York propositions have been made, and in some instances put into execution, for the embellishment of our parks with the busts and statues of Shakespeare, Schiller, Goethe, Humboldt, and other distinguished men who are the world's heroes. Our German fellow-citizens, who naturally feel a special interest in the three last-named worthies, are entitled to the credit for this, while the native Americans have done little or nothing towards embellishing our parks with effigies in bronze and marble of the men whose greatness was distinctively American. We do not wish to disparage in the least the plans that have been arranged for erecting memorials of Schiller, Humboldt, and other great men whose works belong to no age or country, but it would certainly be much more appropriate to commence the work of ornamenting our park with statues in honor of the eminent citizens who during their lifetime were especially identified with Philadelphia interests. Mr. Merrick and Mr. Baldwin, during long lives of usefulness, in which only the magnitude of the enterprises in which they were engaged made them, in the common acceptation of the term, public men, performed a great work in building up industries which have made Philadelphia famous, which have furnished employment to thousands of working men, and which are largely identified with the most important elements of the city's prosperity. Without making themselves prominent in public affairs, or seeking to control political offices, they were public spirited in the best senses of the term, and they were in every way more valuable members of the community than many of the dabblers in politics who, because their names are constantly kept before the public, are presumed to be our representative public men. The erection of statues of Messrs. Merrick and Baldwin will set a good example, and it ought to lead to the embellishment of the park by memorials of other eminent Philadelphians. On this account we hope that the idea suggested will be carried out.

Alsace and Lorraine, which are demanded by Germany from France, as a rectification of the frontier, comprise the following departments, the area, population and land revenue of each of which are also given:—

	Area. (Acres.)	Pop. (1831.)	Revenue. (1851.)
Alsace—			
Upper Rhine..	1,158,000	577,000	$2,270,000
Lower Rhine..	1,026,000	516,000	2,150,000
Lorraine—			
Meurthe.....	1,522,000	429,000	2,350,000
Meuse.....	1,557,000	305,000	2,355,000
Moselle.....	1,342,000	445,000	2,595,000
Vosges.....	1,520,000	415,000	1,850,000
Total.....	8,105,000	2,688,000	$13,570,000
The whole of France.....	134,000,000	37,500,000	$210,000,000

These six departments comprise, therefore, about six per cent. of the surface, seven per cent. of the population, and seven per cent. of the land revenue of the whole of France, and, calculating the land revenue at 33 years' purchase at three per cent., the capitalized value of Alsace and Lorraine may be put down at $450,000,000.

NOTICES.

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS,

MEN'S WINTER MELTON OVERCOATS, ALL WOOL, FOR

EIGHT DOLLARS, $8, $8, EIGHT DOLLARS.

A good serviceable article selling much below their value.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

No. 47.—Euphone.—All who want the elegant Euphone-solo-stop, resonant case, Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, No. 47, for Christmas presents, will please leave their orders with Gould & Fischer, No. 923 Chesnut street, at once. The demand is great and supply short. Call and hear them.

A. Barlow, No. 45 South Second street, in order to reduce his immense stock of Furniture, will offer great inducements for the next thirty days.

Nickel Plating does not rust, will not corrode, and is admirably adapted for cemetery lots, for railings, chains, and plates.

See advertisement of Atmore's Mince Meat on Eighth Page.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

THE WASHINGTON BUILDING,

THIRD BELOW WALNUT,

50 feet front by 180 feet deep to Bingham's Court,

CONSTRUCTED FOR OFFICES, BUT

Adapted for Manufacturing Purposes,

OR FOR AN

Artisan Building.

11 19 2W

TO RENT.

To rent—the store no. 722 chesnut Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO LET.—FROM JANUARY 1, 1871 Five-story Store, No. 420 MARKET Street. Apply to LEWIS T. BROWN, No. 526 MARSHALL Street. 11 25 4t*

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 mwsl PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

GREAT

Bargains in Winter Overcoats.
Bargains in Winter Business Coats.
Bargains in Winter Waistcoats.
Bargains in Winter Pantaloons.
Bargains in Winter Suits.

From the lowest priced grades of goods to the most costly, we have every variety and style. We can sell cheaper than any other house, if cheap suits are the object of your desires. We can fit you out like a prince, if you desire what will cost you more money. We are fully prepared for the winter, to do things up

BROWN

To the entire satisfaction of our customers And the public generally, Our Custom Department is in full blast daily turning out vast quantities of the most Beautiful Clothes. Our

HALL

Was never better stocked than now, With every desirable description Of Fashionably made garments Of Finest material, Of Choicest style, At Lowest Price. Come to

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,

And see our stock of Boys' Suits, Men's Suits, Coachmen's Coats, Dress Coats, Evening Coats, Wedding Coats, Sunday Coats, Business Coats, Home Suits, Street Suits, Walking Suits, Beautiful Suits

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS

No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & Co. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Overcoats. Pants.

Suits

Military Uniforms Naval.

Merchant Tailoring

AND

Ready-made Clothing.

FINE

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

JONES'

One-Price

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 604 MARKET STREET.

GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for FALL AND WINTER WEAR, JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

BLACK SILKS.

Soon after the commencement of the war the entire stock of Black Silks in Lyons was sold to English and American buyers to remove them from danger. This stock comprised all qualities—more bad than good—goods made to feel heavy, but, though sightly, composed of poor material, which will affect the wear and beauty of the silk. Large quantities are in this country and are being sold extensively. We, with our old connections and knowledge of the best manufacturers, have been able to supply ourselves with the VERY BEST MAKES KNOWN and TRIED for Twenty Years, and offer them to our customers at prices less than last year's, and less than we have reason to believe they will be after the present season.

DRAP IMPERIAL.

We take pleasure in calling attention to one case of these beautiful goods, in all the new dark shades, which we shall open on Monday, November 14. Among the novelties in our importation of DRESS GOODS this season this fabric, for Walking Costume, has deservedly taken a high place in the estimation of our customers, and we would solicit an early inspection. We may remark that while there is a probability of a superabundance in common textures this season, of really new and choice French goods the market will soon be bare.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

JEWELRY ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Now offer their entire importation of

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES

For the Holidays.

These Goods, freshly arrived from LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, and ROME, many of them entirely new to this city, have been expressly made for their retail sales, in every form of Ornament and Use that Art and Taste can devise, in

Bronze, Marble, Crystal, Porcelain, Gold, Silver, Leather, Ivory, Tortoise Shell,

ETC. ETC.,

And are now ready for the inspection of all who will favor with a visit their

Marble Store,

No. 902 CHESNUT St.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

11 22 tf4p

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, as he is about giving up business, that he will close out his entire stock of FANCY FURS at greatly reduced prices, such as the best

Siberian Squirrel Sets from	$5·00 to $8·00
Astracan sets from	6·00 to 9·00
Ermine sets from	5·00 to 8·00
Best Royal Ermine sets from	15·00 to 25·00
Mink Sable sets from	12·00 to 30·00
Hudson Bay Sable sets from	40·00 to 75·00
Russian Sable sets from	75·00 upwards

and every description of Furs at Reduced Prices. Persons desirous of purchasing will do well by calling at

JOHN DAVIS',

No. 51 NORTH SECOND STREET,

11 23 wfm1mrp Above Market.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

Gay's China Palace,

No. 1012 CHESNUT Street,

Wishing to reduce stock, are offering their goods at the following unprecedentedly low prices:—

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	$30·00
" " " " " 113 "	21·50
" " " Tea " 44 "	7·00
" " " " " 46 "	8·00
" " " Cups and Saucers, 12 pieces, cups with handles	1·00
Stone China Dining Sets, 96 pieces	9·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 44 pieces	3·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 pieces	4·00
Stone Chamber Sets	2·50
" " " Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces	50
" " " Dining Plates, per dozen	1·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	75
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 bottles and puff box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 glasses, waiter and bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and *insured* against breakage to destination.

Show Room open till 9 o'clock at night.

11 26smw1mrp

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

1870. AUTUMN. 1870.

STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER.

Rich Broche Figured Cotelines

FOR PARLORS AND RECEPTION ROOMS.

HEAVY TAMBOURED LACES

TO CORRESPOND.

Why are their prices over twenty per cent. lower than elsewhere for the same Goods?

First—Because they buy for CASH and receive heavy discounts. These they transfer to purchasers.

Second—Being practical and experienced in all branches of the DECORATING and UPHOLSTERY business, they save by personal attention and supervision at least fifteen per cent. in their expenses, of which their customers shall also have the full benefit.

This makes a total of twenty-one per cent. saved by every customer placing orders in their charge, besides having their work executed in the finest manner and with the utmost despatch.

1113 CHESNUT STREET. 1113

10 12 wfm3m4p

THE NINTH CENSUS.

NEW JERSEY.

The Population of the State at Present and in the Past.

The census returns of New Jersey are complete with the exception of four townships in different parts of the State. Putting the population of these townships as returned in 1860, he present population of the State is 895,673. The official returns of the missing townships will increase these figures by a few hundreds. The progress of New Jersey in population since 1790 has been as follows:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase.	Per cent.
1790	184,139	....	....
1800	211,949	27,810	15·10
1810	245,555	33,606	15·86
1820	277,575	32,020	13·04
830	320,823	43,248	15·58
1840	373,306	52,483	16·36
1850	489,555	116,249	31·14
1860	672,035	182,480	37·27
1870	895,672	224,637	33·28

The population of New Jersey, it will be seen, increased quite steadily at the rate of about 15 per cent. during each decade previous to 1840, since which date the rate of increase has been more than twice as great. According to the official returns of 1860, the population consisted of 646,699 whites, 25,318 free colored persons, and 18 slaves, making the total of 672,035, as given above.

NEW YORK.

Population of the Principal Cities and Towns.

In the following is given the population of a number of the principal cities and towns of New York, according to the official census returns, with the population in 1830 and 1850:—

	1850.	1860.	1870.
New York	515,547	813,669	926,341
Increase	....	298,122	112,672
Percentage	....	57·83	13·84
Brooklyn	96,838	266,661	396,300
Increase	....	169,823	129,639
Percentage	....	175·36	48·62
Albany	50,763	62,367	69,452
Increase	....	11,604	7,085
Percentage	....	23·20	11·36
Troy	28,785	39,235	46,471
Increase	....	10,450	7,236
Percentage	....	36·31	18·55
Syracuse	22,271	28,119	43,031
Increase	....	5,848	14,962
Percentage	....	26·58	53·43
Oswego	12,205	16,816	20,938
Increase	....	4,611	4,122
Percentage	....	37·79	24·54
Poughkeepsie	13,944	14,726	20,087
Increase	....	782	5,361
Percentage	....	5·63	35·47
Elmira	8,166	8,682	15,889
Increase	....	516	7,207
Percentage	....	6·32	83·01
Johnstown	6,131	8,811	12,273
Fishkill	9,240	9,545	11,720
Schenectady	8,921	9,579	11,026
Ithica	6,909	6 843	10,111
Owego	7,159	8,935	9,499
Saratoga Springs	4,659	7,496	8,539
Plattsburg	5,618	5,648	8,396
Canandaigua	6,143	7,075	7,389

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the last week of Mr. J. S. Clarke's engagement is announced. This evening he will appear as "Bob Tyke" in Morton's comedy of *The School of Reform* and as "Young Gosling" in Mr. J. D. Stockton's comedy of *Fox and Goose*.

To-morrow evening Mr. Clarke will personate "Asa Trenchard" and "Paul Pry."

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Love's Sacrifice* and the farce of *The Good for Nothing* will be presented this evening.

To-morrow evening Miss Lizzie Pierson will make her *debut* as "Pauline" in *The Lady of Lyons*. This young lady is said to have talents of a high order, and much interest is felt in her appearance upon the stage.

THE CHESNUT will be closed until Monday evening, December 12, when Mr. E. L. Davenport, who has recovered from his recent severe illness, will reopen it with a company under his own supervision.

MR. WARNER'S CIRCUS, at the corner of Tenth and Callowhill streets, offers manyattractions for the lovers of amusement. Harry Welby Cooke, Charles Henry Cooke, and Mad'lle Emilie Henrietta are first-class equestrians, who probably have no superiors in their particular line of business, and the balance of the troupe is made up of talented performers.

AT THE AMERICAN Mr. G. W. Jester, the "man with the talking hand," has been engaged, and he will appear this evening, in conjunction with a great number of other artists.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a reduction of prices has been made, and the admission to all parts of the house, except the parquet, is now 25 cents. A great number of interesting novelties are announced in the programme for this evening, which, with low prices, ought to insure a crowded house.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE W. Barry, the song and dance artist, has been engaged, and will appear this evening in a number of his specialties. The laughable act of *Stop That Monkey*, the funny sketch of *The Big Ingin*, and the Ethiopian burlesque of *Hunkee and Boree* are among the many attractions announced for this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Buildings this evening.

MAD'LLE CHRISTINE NILSSON will appear on Wednesday next, at the Academy of Music, in a grand concert, and on Thursday in Handel's oratorio of *The Messiah*, in which she will be supported by Mme. Mozart, Miss Cary, Signor Brignoli, Signor Verger, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Vieuxtemps, the Handel and Haydn Society, and a grand orchestra. There will be a farewell matinee on Saturday, when Mad'lle Nilsson will appear for the last time in Philadelphia for some months.

The price of season tickets for the three performances is fixed at $9, and they can now be obtained at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.

THE TABOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL will give a concert this evening at the Assembly Building, under the direction of Mr. H. H. Pendleton, for the purpose of purchasing a new cabinet organ. Hayes' Quartette have volunteered their services.

CITY ITEMS.

FROM THE BASEMENT
From the Basement
To the Roof,
To the Roof,
Filled with Clothing
Filled with Clothing
Of Every Description,
Of Every Description,
At the Lowest Prices,
At the Lowest Prices,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

LABOR.—Labor is capital. Bestow good health upon a man, so that he can labor every six out of seven days, and no matter how poor he may have been at the commencement of life's great race, he will be certain to accumulate a fortune, provided he takes care of his earnings. PLANTATION BITTERS is certain to make the weak ones strong, and to preserve the health of the healthy. From four to six hours is considered the ordinary limit for brain work. At the expiration of this time the phosphorus is carried off, and the man becomes irritable and nervous. If he is poor, and continues on at his task, as most of poor doctors, lawyers, and editors do, he will be certain to shorten his days and fill an untimely grave, as did Sir Walter Scott, unless he uses Plantation Bitters, which speedily restores his vital energy, repairs his indigestion, and corrects the sluggish circulation of his blood.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

LIKE "QUAKER GUNS," artificial teeth are of little use, and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant SOZODONT. Use it daily, and your teeth will be the last of nature's gifts to fail you.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" mends Headless Dolls and Broken Cradles.

MARRIED.

GIBSON—GARRETT.—At St. Paul's Church, Leavenworth City, Kansas, by the Rev. Mr. Kendricks, on the 19th instant, FRANK M. GIBSON, United States Army, to KATE, youngest daughter of the late Milton Garrett, of Washington, D. C.

MILLER—LIVEZEY.—In Frankford, Philadelphia, November 24th, at the residence of the bride's grandparents, by Friends' ceremony, Dr. NATHANIEL C. MILLER, of Stroudsburg, Pa., to CLARA C. LIVEZEY, of Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

DIED.

PEIRCE.—On the 25th instant, at Magnolia, Del., MATILDA J., wife of William C. Peirce.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, George W. West, Esq., No. 1216 Ogden street, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

RUCKMAN.—On Sunday evening, ISABELLA RUCKMAN, in the 79th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Doylestown upon Wednesday morning, 30th instant. A special car will leave the North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Berks street, 8·25 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
November 26, 1870.

At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:—

That the Registering Officers of the First Senatorial District, consisting of the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last, and three members of the Division Executive Committee, shall meet at the regular places of holding the elections in said district, or such place as the Registering Officers may select, on SATURDAY, December 3, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the Registry of Republican voters.

That the Union Republican citizens of the First Senatorial District shall meet in their respective Election Divisions on TUESDAY, December 6, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual place of holding delegate elections, and elect one Delegate from each Division to a Senatorial Convention, to select a candidate for Senator from said district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. W. W. Watt.

That said Convention shall meet, in accordance with Rule 5, for the government of the Republican party, at JEFFERSON HALL, SIXTH and CHRISTIAN Streets, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

That the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last shall conduct said primary election, and where vacancies occur such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining election officers, in conjunction with the members of the Division Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, Secretaries. 11 28tf

☞ HALL OF THE REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,
November 26, 1870.

At a meeting of the Republican City Executive Committee the following resolutions were adopted on motion of Mr. John Johnson, seconded by Mr. Joseph Ash:—

Whereas, An All-wise Providence has removed from our midst Mr. William Andress, late Representative in this committee from the Twelfth ward, an esteemed citizen and upright man; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Andress, we recognize the loss of one who by the unsullied purity of his private and public life had endeared himself to hosts of mourning friends.

Resolved, That we deplore the death of Mr. Andress, whose courtesy and unvarying kindness were shared by all who were brought within reach of his influence.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chairman of this committee to communicate the proceedings of this meeting to the family of the deceased, and to express to them our heartfelt sympathy for the great and irreparable loss which they have sustained.

Resolved, That this committee attend his funeral in a body.

The chairman appointed John Johnson, Joseph Ash, Christian Kneass, George W. Shock, and Charles W. Ridgway as the committee under the third resolution. JOHN L. HILL, Chairman.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, MARSHALL C. HONG, Secretaries. 1t

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES

A SUPPLEMENTARY SERIES of Four Lectures to be given in the following order:—

OPENING LECTURE.
On Friday Evening, December 2,
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER,
Subject—"The Duel between France and Germany and its Lesson to Civilization."

On Tuesday Evening, December 6,
JOHN G. SAXE, Esq.,
Subject—"Love" (a humorous lecture in verse).

On Thursday Evening, December 8,
MISS KATE FIELD,
Subject—"Charles Dickens, Author, Actor, Man."

On Monday Evening, December 12,
MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
Subject—"The False Theory."

Admission to each Lecture 50 cts. Reserved seats, 25 cts. extra.

Reserved Season Tickets for the series of four lectures (transferable), $2.

ONLY ONE DAY'S SALE OF SEASON TICKETS.

The sale of RESERVED SEASON TICKETS will take place on TUESDAY, November 29, at 9 o'clock, at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and will continue during that day only.

The sale of RESERVED SEATS to ANY of the single lectures will commence on WEDNESDAY, November 30, at the same hour.

Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. [26 3t

☞ A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, commencing on the evening of November 28, to continue two weeks. Music during the evenings. Restaurant under able management. Doors open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Season tickets—Adults, $1; children, 50 cents. Single admissions—Adults, 25c.; children, 15c. No raffling.

President of the Fair—Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Gen. George G. Meade, Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Gen. G. H. Crosman, Hon. Adolph E. Borie, Dr. Elwyn, and others. 11 18 fmw10t

☞ THE WAY HE CAME DOWN STAIRS.—A drunkard having fallen down stairs, he repelled all offers to pick him up with:—"Now, you jes lemme 'lone. Wan no slobberin' round me. I allus come down stair that way." There are various ways of doing other things besides coming down stairs, but if you want good coal, well screened and picked, full weight, and at low prices, go to J. C. HANCOCK, at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. He has the ability and the disposition to please all who patronize him. 9 9 3m

☞ LETTER-PRESS COPIES CAN BE TAKEN from Printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF PHILADELPHIA.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29.
Addresses will be delivered by
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
President Y. M. C. A., New York.
H. THANE MILLER, Esq.,
Of Cincinnati Y. M. C. A.
Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR,
Of Holy Trinity P. E. Church, Philadelphia.
And others.

Choice selections of music by Carl Sentz's Germania Orchestra, commencing at 7 o'clock. Congregational Singing under direction of Colonel D. W. C. MOORE.

Exercises to commence punctually at 7½ o'clock P. M.

TO DEFRAY EXPENSES, Tickets with Reserved Seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony will be sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each, and are for sale at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street.

Reserved Seats in Family Circle and admission tickets to all parts of the house can be obtained FREE by members and others on and after Friday morning, at the Hall of the Association, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. 11 22 5t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation and the By-Laws adopted for the government of the Company, that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Room No. 8, No. 510 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1870, for the purpose of consideration of business of importance to the interests of the corporation, viz., a proposition to place the company in immediate working order. A general attendance of all stockholders is earnestly requested, who will be required to exhibit their certificates of stock for the purpose of registration at that time or previous thereto.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. MEGARGEE, President.
Attest—J. M. HARDING, Secretary pro tempore.
Philadelphia, Nov. 23. 11 26 10t

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf1] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ "A DAY AT SHUSHAN."
REV. W. P. BREED, D. D.,
will lecture in
WEST ARCH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
TUESDAY, 29TH, at 8 P. M.

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale by Gould & Fischer, No. 923, and Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street; Keeney, No. 1601 Arch; Smith, No. 1510, and Bowers, No. 1800 Market street. 11 26 3t

☞ LECTURE
BY
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
AT
HANDEL AND HAYDN HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, November 29, 1870.
FOR BENEFIT OF
ADHERENT LODGE, No. 124, K. of P.
Subject—"The Pacific Coast."
Tickets, 50 cents. 11 26 3t

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 23mwf]

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

LIFE INSURANCE.
INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

The AMERICAN issues policies on *all* desirable plans at *low rates*, and is *unsurpassed* in the advantages offered to insurers by any Company in the United States. [11 16 wsm20t

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

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HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Presents of intrinsic value may be found at
EDWIN HALL'S,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
IN
RICH BLACK SILKS,
RICH COLORED SILKS,
SPLENDID EVENING SILKS.
The latest styles of DRESS GOODS at very low prices.

Silk Cloaking Velvets,

SILK PLUSHES,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
VELVETEENS.
ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, CARACULLA CLOTHS, BEAVERS, Etc.
JOUVIN KID GLOVES, CLOTH GLOVES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
ROMAN SASHES AND SCARFS.
FRENCH MUSLINS AND TARLATANS, for Evening Dresses.
POINT AND VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN AND LACE SETS, APPLIQUE AND VALENCIENNES.
LACES, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, Etc.
HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS.

The above goods have been selected with great care, and will be sold at the lowest rates.
9 5 mwf3m4p EDWIN HALL.

FINE AND CHOICE DRESS GOODS
At the Lowest Prices.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.
COLORED DRESS SILKS.
SILK POPLINS.
WOOL POPLINS.
WOOL SATINS.
PLAID POPLINS.
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.
SILK PLUSHES.
SILK-FACE VELVETEENS.
PAISLEY SHAWLS.
ROMAN STRIPE SHAWLS.
WOOLLEN BLANKET SHAWLS.
JOUVIN KID GLOVES, $2.

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

1012 CHESNUT STREET. 1012

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

COMMENCING MONDAY, November 28,

J. M. HAFLEIGH'S

ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINENS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, WHITE GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

ALSO,

LADIES' SUITS, SACQUES AND SHAWLS,

WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE,

AT GREAT SACRIFICE,

TO CLOSE UP HIS PRESENT BUSINESS.

DRY GOODS.
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
Will open on Monday morning,
HOLIDAY GOODS.

Will offer on Monday morning the most desirable and CHEAPEST HOLIDAY GOODS Ever offered in Philadelphia, consisting in part of
Elegant Writing Desks.
Handsome Russia Leather Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, in sets.

Handsome Russia Leather Satchels.

Handsome real Turkey Morocco Satchels.
200 Writing Desks, 25c. and $1·25.
BRACKETS, MATCH SAFES, Etc.
100 DOZEN PORTEMONNAIES.
REAL RUSSIA LEATHER WALLETS.
Turkey Morocco and French Glove Kid Portemonnaies.
Bronzes, Chess Boards, etc.

JARDINIERES AT $3 AND $3·50.
ELEGANT VIENNA GLOVE BOXES.
VIENNA WALLETS, NEW.
FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!
HANDSOME GILT STICK FANS.
FANDSOME IVORY FANS.
HANDSOME VIENNA PAINTED FANS.
HAIR BRUSHES, PUFF BOXES.

Wall Brackets, Mirrors.
150 dozen Worsted Slipper Patterns, 75c.
Worsted Cushion Patterns.
Also, splendid assortment of
Merino Underwear,
For ladies, gents and children.
Also, Hosiery, Hosiery.
Cheapest ever offered.
Also, real Lace Goods, Handkerchiefs, Collars, and Barbes.
Dress Goods, Dress Goods.
10,000 yards Dress Goods at 25c.
Would call special attention to our present stock of
Holiday Goods,
Purchased in a greatly depressed market at about
50 Cents on the Dollar.
Also, 200 doz. extra long English Hose, 37c. and 50c.
Also, very cheap lot of Druggets.
Hdkfs., Hdkf-., Hdkfs.
150 dozed Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½c.
Our stock of
Dress Goods
Closing out at greatly reduced prices.
Black Silks, Extra Cheap,
For Holiday Presents. 11 26 2t

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McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings.

CARPETINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LOWEST PRICES.
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Citizens and strangers are cordially invited (either as purchasers or visitors) to call and examine the many new and handsome patterns of Carpetings and Oil Cloths, of newly arranged colorings, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, in addition to a great variety of goods of American manufacture, executed in such a manner as to gratify all interested in the progress of home production s.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,
11 16 mwf tl 1 PHILADELPHIA.

723 CARPETINGS. 723
PEABODY & WESTON.
Successors to
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys Ingrains,
Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.
At Moderate Prices.

We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.

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RED CLOUD
NAVY TOBACCO.
J. A. BLAKE & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
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OPTICIANS.
SPECTACLES.
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

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CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
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GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
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We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
11 15 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets, Etc.
OF NEW DESIGNS.
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
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S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
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MISSIONARY ANECDOTES; First Series. 12 Illustrations.—Different scenes can be referred to, at once, by the aid of an index. 16mo, cloth, 80 cents.

THE DRIFTING BOAT; or Joe Fenton's Revenge. 18mo. A graphically written story. We are sure it will interest our young readers, both boys and girls. Illustrations.

THE SWALLOWS OF LEIGH FARM. 12 fine engravings. 18mo, 45 cents.

FERGUS MORTON. A story of a Scottish Boy. By J. R. Macduff, D. D. Illustrations. 18mo, 50 cents.

Just published and for sale by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
11 16 wlm6t

MALT LIQUORS.
ALE! ALE! ALE!
Great Reduction in Prices.
DRAUGHT ALE, $6 PER BBL.
BOTTLING ALE AND PORTER, $7 PER BBL.
XX ALE, DRAUGHT PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT, $8 PER BBL.,
At CUCKES'
OLD-ESTABLISHED BREWERY,
Nos. 824, 826, 828, 830 and 832
ST. JOHN Street,
11 7 mws1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

A RUSSIAN LEAR.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The current number of the *Vyestnik Evropui* contains a story by M. Turguenieff which is as remarkable for the insight it gives into some of the stranger phases of Russian life as for the great artistic merit which it possesses. There is no better guide for any one who wishes to become acquainted with the real characteristics of Russian society than is afforded by M. Turguenieff's writings. His portraits are like photographs, or rather like skilful drawings after photographs, just as his descriptions of scenery are so faithful that, to any one who is familiar with the districts to which they refer, they seem, poetic as they are, to be careful studies of actually existing scenes. In all probability the persons of the terrible domestic drama which he has now brought before the eyes of his readers once played their parts, at least to some extent, in real life. And yet their behavior, in some respects, seems to an English reader almost incredible; for real life in Russia has, or at least used to have, some features which must appear at first sight unreal in the extreme to spectators who look on from the outside only. We know what strange ideas spring up, how strongly prejudices become confirmed, even at home, in persons who live in remote districts apart from the healthy friction of society and the useful restraint of public opinion. But we can have but little idea of the extent to which such ideas and prejudices may have become developed in the remote districts of so vast and stagnant a country as Russia at a time when a social system prevailed under which a passionate or overbearing man found himself free, so far as the majority of the persons who surrounded him were concerned, from most of the restraints on the will and the passions to which we are accustomed to trust for safety. In the case of the story now before us, its general outline may easily be conjectured from the title it bears. The self-sacrifice of a father, whether he be a King Lear or a Pere Goriot, and the ingratitude of his children, are themes upon which many a domestic tragedy has already been constructed. But the particular form in which the Russian Lear's resentment manifests itself and the position which is finally occupied by the Regan of the story—one in which no Cordelia figures—are so extraordinary that no amount of familiarity with the incidents to which English family quarrels may have given rise can assist the reader in predicting them.

The Slavonic counterpart of the ill-starred King of Britain is the owner of a property in the interior of Russia. Martin Petrovich Kharlof is a man of huge proportions and of immense bodily strength. In appearance he is more like a bear than a man, bulky, clumsy, prompt to anger, and terrible when aroused to wrath. He never boasts of his thews and sinews, but he is beyond measure proud of his wisdom and his strength of will, and his love of independence amounts to a passion. Of one power alone he stands in dread:—this giant with a hero's heart is afraid of death. At times he is liable to attacks of melancholy, and then he shuts himself up in his room, and gazes at a picture of which he has a high opinion, representing a lighted candle which the winds—human heads with puffed-out cheeks—strive to blow out, with an inscription under it, "Such is the life of man!" When he is not in a sombre fit, he turns the picture to the wall; but when gloomy feelings invade him, he turns it back again, shaking his head with an air of conviction over it, and deriving some consolation from listening to his favorite servant, who reads aloud to him in a strange sing-song from the only book he has in the house, a periodical called "Diligence in Repose," such phrases as, "But the man who is a prey to his passions deduces from that solitary position which he occupies among created things completely different conclusions," etc. To religion, however, even in his melancholy moods, he seldom turns, excusing himself for appearing very rarely in church by saying that he is afraid a man of his size would inconvenience the other worshippers.

Such is the man who suddenly takes it into his head to disembarrass himself of the cares which attach to property by dividing all that he has between his two daughters. He has received a warning, he says, that death is at hand. While he lay asleep he dreamed that a black colt bounded into his room and fell down upon him, crushing his left side beneath its weight; and when he awoke he found that side numb, and he felt sure that in the form of that black colt he had seen his own approaching death. So he calls his friends and neighbors together to witness the transfer of his property to his daughters, made with all due formality in the presence of the legal functionaries of the district.

The transfer scene is a very strange one, and is admirably described. Kharlof occupies the chief place, conspicuous by his colossal form, arrayed in his 1812 uniform, with a medal on his breast, and a sabre by his side. Near him are his two daughters: Anna, the elder, slightly built, with thick yellow hair, and small light blue eyes and thin lips; and Evlampia, the younger, tall and largely framed, with masses of flaxen hair, and immense dark blue eyes, expressive of a somewhat wild, untamed nature. The elder sister is accompanied by her husband, a handsome, Jewish-looking young man, Slyotkine by name, whose characteristics are an incessant thirst for gain and a servile obedience to the commands of his father-in-law. Evlampia is still unmarried.

A deed of renunciation is read aloud by Slyotkine. By it Kharlof divides all his property between his two daughters, reserving to himself only the right of continuing to live in the rooms actually occupied by him, and of receiving his "natural provision" and ten paper roubles (at out as many francs) a month for shoes and clothing. The last sentence of the act Kharlof reads himself—"And this my parental will must be carried out by my daughters, and kept intact as a command. For I, next to God, am their head, and to no one have I given, nor am I bound to give, any account. And if they carry out my will, then my parental blessing shall be upon them; but if they do not carry out my will, then my parental malediction shall be upon them, now and for ever, Amen!" At the end he lifts the paper above his head. Anna and her husband fell on their knees before him, and bend their foreheads to the ground. But Evlampia does not move till her father turns to her with a "Well, now, what are you going to do?" Then she flushes up, but makes her obeisance also to the ground. One of the magistrates then proceeds to read a formal deed—that which had been read aloud having been a florid and informal composition of Kharlof's—and afterwards goes out on the balcony in front of the house and exclaims what has taken place to the peasants of the domain, apostrophizing them in this style, "Listen, devils! understand, demons!" On which "they all bowed together, as if at a word, of command, each of the 'devils and demons' holding his hat tight in both hands, and never taking his eyes off the window at which Kharlof's figure appeared." Then a priest and a sub-deacon appear, dressed in threadbare vestments; the odors of incense arise from an old brass thurible; a service is performed, at the end of which the two daughters again kneel before their father, and bend their foreheads to the ground; and finally all who are present sit down to breakfast, at which the magistrate proposes first the health of the "fair proprietresses," and then that of their "eminently respectable and supremely generous" father. On hearing the word "generous," Slyotkine jumps up and attempts to kiss his benefactor and father-in-law; but at this moment the brother of Kharlof's dead wife, who is present, and who is vexed at not having had anything done for him by his brother-in-law, takes it into his head to predict loudly that Kharlof will repent of his "generosity" some day, when his daughters "turn him, the servant of God, barebacked, out of the house, and into the snow."

An uncomfortable scene ensues. Slyotkine begins a reply, but is silenced by Kharlof with a "Hold your tongue, whelp!" Anna looks daggers, but Evlampia merely smiles, in the disdainful way peculiar to her. Kharlof gets up to make a speech, but stops, and hits the table such a thump that the whole room shakes. Anna tries to pacify him, making loud protestations of love and obedience, but her sister sits still and says nothing. Kharlof utters a few angry words and disappears, thus bringing the festivities to a premature end.

Time passes, and when Kharlof is next seen he is an altered man. All his pride has left him, his strength of will is broken; he has become an old man of whom no one takes any heed; who passes the greater part of his day in fishing, or pretending to fish, in a neighboring pond. A friend who goes to look for him finds him sitting on the bank fishing with a line which has no hook to it, and scarcely recognizes the giant who used to be so proud of his strength both of mind and body in the broken, grey-bearded old man who crouches there, gazing on the water with lack-lustre eyes. On this occasion Kharlof will say nothing about himself, but a few days afterwards he suddenly makes his appearance at the house of his chief friend, a lady whose life he had saved some years before.

The day on which he comes is one of wind and rain, and when he reaches the house he is wet through, and so covered with mud from head to foot that he looks more like a bear than ever, and a bear which has fallen on evil days. It is some time before he can speak, but when he is able to do so he tells a tale that is very sad. He had long been subjected to cruel persecution, it seems, by his daughters and his son-in-law. They had taken away his favorite servant from him, sold the horse on which he had always been accustomed to ride, grudged him his eating and drinking, and kept back from him his little monthly allowance of money. But he had endured all this patiently, not being able to bear the idea of confessing to the world how mistaken he had been. But at last his children have turned him out, he says—have taken the room in which he has lived so long and sent his bed upstairs into an attic. And this insult has broken down his patience: so he has left the accursed dwelling in which the ingrates live, and taken refuge under the roof of his old friend. She treats him with the greatest kindness, and he seems consoled and pacified for a time. But after a while he is suddenly stung to madness by the taunts of the brother of his dead wife, who had predicted that he would some day be turned out of his house, and who now exults in the fulfilment of his prophecy. In a paroxysm of rage he rushes away from the kindly refuge he had sought, exclaiming that as his children have driven him from under their roof he will leave them no roof to cover them—a threat which is no mere figure of speech.

The scene in which his wild proceedings are described is a strange one indeed. Kharlof climbs to the top of the house that once was his, and applies all his enormous strength, now fully restored to him, to destroying the roof. From below a terrified crowd gazed at the madman, who is wreaking his vengeance on all that he can lay hands on. The covering of the slightly built dwelling soon yields to his mighty efforts, and down come tumbling portions of a flimsy structure which bears but little likeness to a firm English roof. The peasants swarm into the yard, but none of them show any inclination to interfere with him, however much they are ordered or entreated to do so by the wretched Slyotkine, who rushes about in a state of frenzy, yellow with terror, brandishing a gun, with which he threatens to shoot his father-in-law. Anna runs in and out of the house in a state of distraction; Evlampia leans like a statue against a wall, never taking her eyes off her father. By her side stands an old bareheaded priest, supporting a large cross with both hands, and now and then in silent despair holding it forth towards Kharlof. At last Slyotkine levels his gun and is on the point of shooting when Evlampia strikes up his arm. Then she turns to her father, calls to him that she and her sister have sinned, entreats him to pardon them, and to come down and live with them again. But he, standing there on high, with hands all torn and bleeding, and blood streaming through the rents in his clothes, and his white hair and beard tossed about by the wind, only cries that it is too late, and heaps abuse on his son-in-law down below, who is again preparing to fire at him, when suddenly a part of the woodwork which Kharlof is pushing gives way, and he falls headlong with it from the roof to the ground. In a few minutes he breathes his last.

We pass on to the last two scenes in this domestic tragedy. Some years after Kharlof's death, the narrator of the story pays a visit to the house in which that victim of filial ingratitude used to live. It is in perfect order, and the roof—an iron one—is in thorough repair. Kharlof's elder daughter, now a widow, lives in it with her children. Her sister, Evlampia, had disappeared soon after her father's death, taking with her merely a small store of money, and no news had ever been heard of her. Anna evidently leads a very happy life. Her health is excellent, her children are handsome and strong, her estate is in admirable order. An air of quiet and of substantial comfort pervades the whole house and its belongings. Her neighbors, who, among themselves, make no secret of their belief that she poisoned her husband, show her unfeigned respect. For them she is a truly great woman, one who, if she had been placed upon a throne, would have been "a Semiramis or a Catherine the Second."

Four years later the narrator is out on a shooting excursion in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg, and he passes a strange-looking house, almost hidden behind a high and close paling, only its steep red roof being visible from the high road. This house, he is told by his companion, a man who is acquainted with everything that goes on, belongs to some of the members of one of the wildest and most fanatical of the Russian sects, and in it dwells their head, the being whom they hold most sacred, their mystical "Mother of God." The house exercises a strange influence upon him, he knows not why, and he often finds himself near it when out shooting. On one occasion the gate opens as he passes by, and a carriage comes out, drawn by a mighty horse and driven by a strikingly handsome young man in a merchant's dress. By his side sits a tall woman, erect as a dart, in whom the sportsman to his utter stupefaction recognizes Evlampia. Her face has grown longer and thinner, her complexion has become darker, and she has wrinkled a little; but the principal change which has taken place in her is to be found in her expression, which has become one of unalloyed pride and self-confidence. Her look is now that of a woman who lives surrounded not so much by worshippers as by slaves—who has long forgotten any time at which her every wish was not instantly accomplished. Her old acquaintance calls her by her former name, but her companion lashes his horse, the carriage darts away at full speed, and in a few minutes she is out of sight. Nothing more is ever heard of her, and the mystery is never cleared up as to how she became recognized as a "Mother of God," a sacred being from whom a Messiah is some day to spring.

Such is a bare outline of M. Turguenieff's story. With what dramatic skill and grace of diction it is told may be easily imagined by all who are in any degree acquainted with his writings.

—A young man named Holcomb was recently arrested in Georgia for falsifying the census returns of Liberty county. As he was to be paid so much per hundred, he thought he should make a good stroke of business by setting down the population at just double what it really is.

—George S. Contant, of Rosendale, in New York, who had been robbed of $1400 about fourteen years ago, while asleep, was lately notified by an anonymous letter that he would find the amount in a package at the Kingston Express office. He went there on the following day and received it. It was directed in such a way that it would be impossible to trace out the thief through it.

—The Detroit *Post* says:—"Wooden water pipes were recently taken out in Woodward avenue, laid there forty-three years ago. The wood is apparently as sound as ever, showing no signs of decay, even retaining the bark, and on cutting through it into the wood the timber was found as bright and as sound as ever. The pipes were made of tamarack logs, about sixteen feet in length and eight or ten inches in diameter; bore of log, three inches in diameter. The pipes were disconnected from the distribution pipes several years ago. They were imbedded in clay at a depth of four or five feet."

A LABORATORY FOR CHEMICAL RESEARCH.

BY PROFESSOR ALBERT R. LEEDS.

In a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* will be found an article by an eminent French author, containing among a number of other comparisons, all favorable to Germany, one relating to the laboratories of Prussia and of France.

The writer earnestly calls the attention of his countrymen to the great superiority of the *German* Universities respecting their facilities for theoretical investigation and practical application in the departments of Physics and Chemistry. He dwells especially upon the great Friedrich Wilhelm Laboratory at Berlin, recently completed at a cost of a million and a half of francs, and of the similar laboratory at Bonn, which cost a half million of francs. The former, under the charge of the illustrious chemist Prof. Hofmann, more resembles in its external appearance, in its lengthy corridors, frescoed halls, and spacious lecture room, some museum devoted to art, than the dingy accommodations which were long thought adequate to the wants of chemists.

The laboratory of the Ecole des Mines impressed me the most favorably of those which I saw in Paris. It is restricted, however, to metallurgical operations. But the laboratories of the Ecole Polytechnique, of the Jardin des Plantes, the antiquated and dismal apartments of the Ecole Centrale, and even the newly-erected addition to the Sorbonne, are much inferior in the facilities offered to those of Berlin. And the practical effect of this inferiority is manifest in the relative condition of the physical sciences in the two countries.

A great French chemist begins a philosophical treatise, recently published, with the declaration that "Chemistry is a French science." But the greater bulk and importance of the contributions which have been and are being made to chemistry by German authors sufficiently disprove this arrogant assumption. And, moreover, the fact that German, rather than French, is becoming the general language of science upon the continent, is evidence of the most convincing kind. Not many years ago the proceedings of the Royal Academy at Berlin were published in the latter language; now, this and all other contributions from Prussia are in German.

Of late years the importance of these studies has so deeply impressed the public mind in some portions of our own country, that the course of collegiate and academic instruction has been revolutionized. As, for example, at Cambridge, where the capacities of the college laboratory are at present being enlarged to such an extent as to accommodate eighty students with desks and all the paraphernalia of manipulation. Their course is intended to combine the practical with the philosophical in such a way as not only to enable the students to *do* but to *think*. They commence at once with manipulatory chemistry, using for the purpose the elaborate treatise of President Elliot and Prof. Storer. Then the students enter upon the study of the admirable *Chemical Philosophy* recently published by Prof. Cooke, which taxes their thinking powers quite as much, perhaps, as Hamilton's or Mill's Logic. At the same time they attend a series of chemical lectures, and finally enter upon a course of analysis. Likewise, a special laboratory is provided, where, during the last twelve years, a number of investigations have been made by young American chemists, which are highly creditable to our national scholarship, and have been recognized as such abroad.

A similar institution is now being organized at Hoboken under the presidency of Professor Morton, and supported by the munificent bequest of nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars, which was made by the late Mr. Stevens. The student will find there several spacious laboratories for investigations in physics and chemistry. These will be provided with every appliance which the exactitude and intricacy of modern science demand; and the student who has mastered previously-acquired knowledge in these departments may pass to the glorious work of solving new problems and exploring what is yet as land unknown.

I do not wish herein to detract from the excellence of the instruction imparted in our own city at the University and in our Medical and Dental Colleges. So far as lecturing and text-books can give a knowledge of physical sciences these institutions do admirably, and the courses of lectures delivered by their eminent professors are worthy of the highest praise. Neither do I desire to say anything which is not of the most favorable character with regard to the few colleges and private laboratories where facilities for a practical knowledge of qualitative and quantitative analysis and of metallurgy are afforded. But I wished to draw attention to the fact that a city which once stood foremost in this country in point of scientific activity, and which is now perhaps the largest producer of chemical wares, has at the present time no general laboratory at all adequate to the wants of investigators in the physical sciences. I think I am representing the feeling of a large number of students clustered around the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Franklin Institute, the Philosophical Society, and our various colleges, in saying that any movement upon the part of our public institutions, or any act of private munificence which would give the students in Philadelphia as fair a chance for researches in physiology, physics, and chemistry as are enjoyed by those of Berlin or Cambridge, would meet with the deepest gratitude, and would, in itself, result most beneficially to the higher interests of this great manufacturing city.

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"SCRIBNER'S."

"The Street-venders of New York," illustrated, by E. E. Sterns; "Jail-birds and Their Flight," illustrated, by J. R. Thompson; "The Hoosac Tunnel," illustrated, by Washington Gladden; "Natasqua," chap. iv.—vi., by Rebecca Harding Davis; "The Abbot Paphnutius," by H. H.; "On to Berlin," by William Wells; "Lifted," by Mary E. Dodge; "A Peep Behind the Scenes," by Samuel Hopkins; "A Day with the Brownings at Pratolino," by Elizabeth C. Kinney; "The Last Letter," by Mary L. Ritter; "Huldah the Help—A Thanksgiving Love Story," by Edward Eggleston; "Wilfrid Cumbermede—An Autobiographical Story," chap. vi.—ix., by George MacDonald; "Topics of the Time;" "The Old Cabinet;" "Books and Authors Abroad;" "Books and Authors at Home;" "Etchings," illustrated: "Thanksgiving Eve—An Honest Fairy Story," by L.; "Love's Young Dream; A. D. 1870," by Geo. A. Baker, Jr.

From "A Day with the Brownings at Pratolino," by Elizabeth C. Kinney, we take the following:—

It was my privilege to live for years near by, and in intimate intercourse with, the divinity of Casa Guidi—her whose genius has immortalized the walls as well as the windows of that antique palace; for a tablet has been inserted by the grateful Italians, whose cause she so eloquently espoused, in the grand entrance wall, recording her name, deeds, and long residence there, with the tribute of their thanks and love. Yet I had not known the Brownings personally, in the more intimate sense of acquaintanceship, till that blessed day when, in the balm of a June morning, we started together in an open carriage for Pratolino, taking with us a manservant, who carried the basket containing our picnic dinner, of which only four were to partake. A larger party would have spoiled the whole. A more timid nature was never joined to a bolder spirit than in Elizabeth Browning. She fairly shrunk from observation, and could not endure mixed company, though in her heart kind and sympathetic with all. Her timidity was both instinctive and acquired; having been an invalid and student from her youth up, she had lived almost the life of a recluse; thus it shocked her to be brought face to face with inquisitive strangers, or the world in general. On this very account, and because her health so rarely permitted her to make excursions of any kind, she enjoyed, as the accustomed do not, and the unappreciative cannot, any unwonted liberty in nature's realm, and doubly with a chosen few sympathetic companions, to whom she could freely express her thoughts and emotions. Like most finely strung beings, she spoke through a changeful countenance every change of feeling.

Never shall I forget how her face—the plain mortal beautiful in its immortal expression—lighted up to greet us as our carriage drove into the *porte-cochere* of Casa Guidi on that memorable morning. Simple as a child, the honest enjoyment which she anticipated in our excursion beamed through her countenance. Those large, dark, dreamy eyes—usually like deep wells of thought—sparkled with delight; while her adored Robert's generous capacity for pleasure showed even a happier front than ordinary, reflecting her joy, as we turned into the street and out at the city gate towards Patrolino. The woman of usually many thoughts and few words grew a talker under the stimulus of open country air; while her husband, usually talkative, became the silent enjoyer of her vocal gladness, a pleasure too rarely afforded him to be interrupted. We, of choice, only talked enough to keep our *improvisatrice* in the humor of utterance. Every tree, every wayside flower, every uncommon stone or passing cloud gave fresh impulse to her spirit, which verily seemed like an enfranchised bird's.

* * * * * *

Mr. Barrett, the father of Elizabeth, though himself a superior man, and capable of appreciating his gifted child, was, in some sense, an eccentric. He had an unaccountable aversion to the idea of "marrying off" any of his children. Having wealth, a sumptuous house, and being a widower, he had somehow made up his mind to keep them all about him. Elizabeth, the eldest, had been an invalid from her early youth, owing partly to the great shock which her exquisite nervous organization received when she saw an idolized brother drown before her eyes, without having the power to save him. Grief at this event naturally threw her much within herself, while shattered health kept her confined for years to her room. There she thought, studied, wrote; and from her sick-chamber went forth the winged inspirations of her genius. These came into the heart of Robert Browning, and nesting there, awakened love for "The Great Unknown," and he sought her out. Finding that the invalid did not receive strangers, he wrote her a letter, intense with his desire to see her. She reluctantly consented to an interview. He flew to her apartment, was admitted by the nurse, in whose presence only could he see the deity at whose shrine he had long worshipped. But the golden opportunity was not to be lost; love became oblivious to any save the presence of the real of its ideal. Then and there Robert Browning poured his impassioned soul into hers; though his tale of love seemed only an enthusiast's dream. Infirmity had hitherto so hedged her about, that she deemed herself forever protected from all assaults of love. Indeed she felt only injured that a fellow-poet should take advantage, as it were, of her indulgence in granting him an interview, and requested him to withdraw from her presence, not attempting any response to his proposal, which she could not believe in earnest. Of course he withdrew from her sight, but not to withdraw the offer of his heart and hand; *au contraire* to repeat it by letter, and in such wise as to convince her how "dead in earnest" he was. Her own heart, touched already when she knew it not, was this time fain to listen, be convinced, and overcome. But here began the tug of war! As a filial daughter, Elizabeth told her father of the poet's love, of the poet's love in return, and asked a parent's blessing to crown their happiness. At first, incredulous of the strange story, he mocked her; but when the truth flashed on him, from the new fire in her eyes, he kindled with rage, and forbade her ever seeing or communicating with her lover again, on the penalty of disinheritance and banishment forever from a father's love. This decision was founded on no dislike for Mr. Browning personally, or anything in him, or his family; it was simply arbitrary. But the new love was stronger than the old in her—it conquered. On wings it flew to her beloved, who had perched on her window, and thence bore her away from the fogs of England to a nest under Italian skies. The nightingale who had long sung in the dark, with "her breast against a thorn," now changed into a lark—morning had come—singing for very joy, and at heaven's gate, which has since opened to let her in. The unnatural father kept his vow, and would never be reconciled to his daughter, of whom he was not worthy; though she ceased not her endearing efforts to find her way to his heart again; ever fearing that he, or she, might die without the bond of forgiveness having reunited them. Always cherishing an undiminished love for her only parent, this banishment from him wore on her, notwithstanding the rich compensation of such a husband's devotion, and the new maternal love which their golden-haired boy awakened.

What she feared came upon her! Her father died without leaving her even his pardon, and her feeble *physique* never quite recovered from the shock. Few witnessed the strong grief of that morally strong woman. I saw her after her first wrestling with the angel of sorrow, and perceived that with the calm token of his blessing, still she dragged a maimed life.

—The December number of *The Nursery* is filled with pretty pictures, poems, and stories that will interest the youngest class of readers.

WATER-SPOUTS.

From Appleton's Journal.

Many years of personal experience and observation, besides a frequent comparison of notes with others, have led me to the conclusion that water-spouts are more common near the land than in the open sea; and that, as a rule, they are restricted within certain limits. I do not remember ever to have seen one in the North Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, while they are very common in the Gulf of Mexico, among the West India Islands, along the west coast of Africa, and in the Indian Ocean.

Their form and appearance are so well known that no detailed description of them is necessary; but I will remark that the first warning we have of their appearance is by the dependence of a slender, inverted cone from a dark cloud. Soon a lighter-colored cloud rises from the water a little to leeward of it, and the two, soon joining together, go whirling on their way as a water-spout. But this junction is not always effected. It is no uncommon occurrence to see a half-dozen or more embryo water-spouts descending from one cloud, with only a slight disturbance in the water underneath, and for them all to finally vanish without a single one being completed. This I have never heard accounted for, but should imagine it to be for the reason that the power of the wind contained in the cloud is so divided or scattered, that in no one part of it is there sufficient force to draw the water up to it; for, where but one cone descends from a cloud, it generally finds its complement. Still I remember on one occasion to have seen five complete water-spouts formed under one cloud, which was not only a rare sight, but also one of the most magnificent that I ever witnessed. We were in the Indian Ocean, running with a light, fair wind for Java Head, the highlands of the island being visible from aloft. A heavy thunder squall was coming up from the westward, its black cloud covering about a quadrant of the horizon, and forming an arch, the centre of which was at an altitude of about thirty degrees. Above this bank, which was rendered "dark as Erebus" by the sun being low down behind it in the west, there rose a superincumbent mass of clouds nearly to the zenith, presenting, in their ever-varying forms and wonderful transmutations of color, a scene of rare and resplendent beauty, strangely at variance with the gloomy arch that formed their support, and from which now come faint gleams of lightning, and the ominous mutterings of distant thunder. As the storm cloud rose higher the water-spouts formed gradually one after the other, at nearly equal distances apart, giving one the idea of five great pillars supporting an archway that might be the portal to the infernal regions. This illusion was still more apparent when, just at sunset, there shone through between the pillars, for a few minutes, a faint but lurid glare of light, which as suddenly disappeared, leaving us to the brief twilight of the tropics, and the labors incumbent to a stormy night.

The danger to ships from water-spouts is much exaggerated, for a ship properly handled can keep out of the way, if there is any wind. There are but few well-authenticated accounts of vessels coming in contact with them, and of such the only one that occurs to my memory at present is the case of the United States frigate Potomac which occurred about thirty years ago. She was in the vortex of a hurricane at the time, and had not wind enough to fill her sails. Shotted guns, the traditional method of breaking a water-spout, were made use of, but failed in having the desired effect, either from bad gunnery or from the inefficacy of the remedy. When the shock came, it was terrible for a few seconds, the ship whirling around as if in a whirlpool, while the water poured down with a force that threatened to stave in the decks. This avalanche of water would probably have proved fatal to a merchant-ship with her close bulwarks; but the frigate had her spar-deck ports open, so that she was soon relieved from the weight of water on her decks, and came out from this baptism with but little more damage than she had sustained in the ordeal of fire at Quallah Battoo. If proper statistics were at hand, it would be found that water-spouts have done less mischief afloat than they have ashore, especially in the Windward Islands of the West Indies.

I do not remember to have ever been in danger from them, personally, but once, and that was in the Gulf of Mexico. We had sailed from Mobile on the previous evening, but, owing to light winds and calms, were only thirty miles from the point when the wind set in from northeast with heavy rain-squalls. In less than an hour there were twenty-three water-spouts in sight at one time, all moving in different directions. There was much doubt and hesitation about the course to be pursued, for it was impossible to know at what moment one of them might change its course and come to us. While holding a council of war, another one formed within a few hundred yards of us, and sailed away on our weather-quarter, roaring like an incipient Niagara. As no positive rule could be laid down for our guidance, we determined to keep straight on our course, unless compelled to turn out; and, after running the gauntlet among them for about three hours, came out into clear water, fully impressed with the truth of the sailor's maxim that "Fortune favors the lucky." H. W. DODGE.

—Governor Palmer, of Illinois, issued the briefest Thanksgiving proclamation. This is all of it:—"In accordance with the practice of my predecessors, I do hereby recommend to all the people of the State of Illinois to devote Thursday, the 24th day of November, 1870, to such acts as will manifest their gratitude to the Supreme Being for all the mercies of the year. 'But when thou makest a feast call the poor, the maimed, the blind, and thou shalt be blessed.'"

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if alterations be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 120,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 5 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 16 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)

I (or we), of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ——, —— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

.....	cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot.....	$.....
.....	cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot.....	.....
.....	cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft.	.....
.....	Total quantity. Total value..	.....

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

Should *my (or our)* offer be accepted, *I (or we)* request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at —— for signature and certificate.

Date ——.

[Signature], A. B. C. D.

Witness:

——.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of —— is accepted, *he (or they)* will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Date ——.

[Signatures] C. D. E. F.

Witness:

——.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 law4w

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one, two,* and *three,* and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule for the following materials and labor:—

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. For removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 305 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "Proposals for Supplying Blanks to the Board of Public Education" will be received at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, addressed to the undersigned, until December 12, at 12 o'clock M., for the supply of all Blanks required for the Public Schools for the year 1871.

A sample of the Blanks authorized by the Board can be seen at the Secretary's office.

By order of the Committee on Supplies.

N. J. HOFFMAN, Chairman.

11 16, 23, 30, D 13

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 122 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks.	$799,419·36	
On Fire Risks.....	154,801·20	
		$954,220·56
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869.		502,489·32
		$1,456,709·88

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks.	$880,746·79	
On Fire Risks.....	151,548·67	
		$1,032,295·46
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.....		152,500·98
		$1,184,796·44

LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as above:—

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses.....	$515,555·93	
Fire Losses.....	99,603·08	
Return Premiums.....	81,921·69	
Reinsurances.....	40,098·85	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.....	50,501·40	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes.....	63,000·12	
Expenses.....	24,045·90	
		$875,126·97
		$309,669·47

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	$333,375·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax).....	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	25,250·00
25,000	Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee).....	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.....	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.....	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares Stock.....	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock..	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock.....	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. Market Value..	$1,993,557·50
	Cost, $1,254,447·24.	
	Real Estate.....	$56,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made...	239,371·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company.....	93,375·47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950. Estimated value.....	3,912·00
	Cash.....	142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, "
William C Houston,	D. T. Morgan, "
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. 11 11 17t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,733

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, October, 1870..... $81,139·12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL.....	$500,000
ASSETS.....	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization.....	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869.....	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869.....	$1,035,336·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property.....	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds.....	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks.....	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office.....	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security.....	82,528
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest.....	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission.....	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums.....	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia.....	20,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL.....	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.	2,609,888·24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
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Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

AUCTION SALES.

M THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 713 Brown street
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, Mirrors, Secretary Bookcase, Handsome Velvet and Other Carpets, &c.
On Tuesday Morning,
29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 713 Brown street, by catalogue, the entire furniture.
May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.
House for rent. Keys at No. 723 Wallace street. 11 26 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday,
November 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
DARBY ROAD, Twenty-seventh ward—Building Lot.
BROAD AND THOMPSON STREETS, S. W. corner—Elegant brownstone Residence.
CHESNUT STREET, Nos. 205 and 207—Two iron front Stores.
TENTH AND PINE, N. W. corner—Business Location, three-story brick Residence.
WALNUT STREET, No. 2028—Elegant brownstone Residence.
BENSON STREET, No. 329, Camden, N. J.—Brick Dwelling.
BROAD STREET, above Thompson—Large Lot.
WYALUSING STREET, West of Forty-seventh street—Brick Dwelling.
CHERRY STREET, No. 319—Three brick Dwellings.
FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, above Haverford—Four brick Cottages.
TORR STREET, Nos. 909 and 913—Two brick Dwellings.
COATES STREET, No. 1035—Modern brick Dwelling.
OLIVE STREET, No. 1030—Brick Dwelling.
WEST STREET, Nos. 732, 734, and 736—Three brick Dwellings.
SEVENTH AND MORRIS STREETS, S. W. corner—Store and Dwelling,
CANTRELL STREET, No. 910—Store and Dwelling.
CAMAC STREET, No. 2017—Modern Dwelling.
112 shares Consolidation National Bank.
19 shares Spruce and Pine Sts. Passenger Railway.
100 shares Schuylkill Passenger Railway Co.
11 shares West Jersey Railroad Co.
75 shares Pennsylvania Canal Co.
$1500 Union Passenger Railroad.
$2000 Central Passenger Railway.
2 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steam ship.
206 shares Mettaline Land Co., Lake Superior.
166 shares Reliance Mining Co., Michigan.
5 shares Eastern Penn'a Agricultural Society.
5 shares Cooper's Point and Philadelphia Ferry.
6 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
29 shares Reliance Insurance Co.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
100 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
28 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
20 shares Kensington National Bank.
19 shares State Bank of Camden, N. J. 11 25 3t
50 shares Fame Fire Insurance Co.
750 shares Kaathaus Coal and Lumber Co.
24 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co.
100 shares Central National Bank.
300 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
Lot No. 410, Section E, Monument Cemetery.
Catalogues now ready.

Sale No. 1709 Park avenue.
HANDSOME WALNUT AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, Large Bookcase, Fine Brussels and other Carpets, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
30th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1709 Park avenue (between Thirteenth and Broad streets and above Columbia avenue), by catalogue, the entire furniture.
Catalogues now ready. 11 23 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
FASHIONABLE FURS, CARRIAGE AND S

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A BETTER SUPPLY OF WATER.—Many years ago the Fairmount Water Works were found incapable of supplying the citizens residing at Twenty-second and Green streets and the adjacent neighborhood with a sufficient supply of the aqueous fluid, and to remedy the evil the Spring Garden works were constructed. These works worked well, but they were found unequal to the task assigned to them.

To remedy this growing difficulty, a device was recently adopted by which water from the west bank of the river could be conveyed to this side of the Schuylkill without interfering with the navigation of that important stream. Several plans were suggested, but the best was that proposed by Mr. Benjamin Tillson, Jr., who undertook to lay a 36-inch pipe from the Belmont works, under the water, and upon the bed of the river, to connect with those of the Spring Garden works. Many scientific doubters predicted a failure in this undertaking, but Mr. Tillson has overthrown their reasoning, and proved his own. The task was a serious one. The river had to be sounded, and the observations of the gentleman in the diving-bell proved that the bottom of the river was very irregular, and the enterprise difficult.

Notwithstanding these obstacles the contractor went to work with zeal and courage, and, by the aid of steam, and all the appurtenances which skilful mechanics of this age and city employ, has succeeded in laying the pipes across the river in a way which cannot fail to be satisfactory to the people residing in the elevated regions of the Fifteenth and Twentieth wards.

To-day will witness the completion of the laying of these pipes from the Belmont works, in the West Park, to the eastern shore.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Taylor commenced an investigation at noon to-day, in the case of Richard Detterer, who was killed on Friday night at the Orthodox street crossing, Twenty-third ward, of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company. There was a conflict of testimony, the railroad employes testifying that the regular signal was given, and the friends of the deceased testifying that they heard no whistle. It seemed to be admitted on both sides that the train was moving at a speed of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour. It was also in testimony that the engine had passed the deceased, and that he had been struck by the tender, which extends about a foot beyond the engine. The Coroner decided to hold the case under advisement.

Subsequently the jury rendered the following verdict:—"That the said Richard Detterer came to his death by being struck by a tender attached to locomotive No. 90, of the Philadelphia and Trenton and New York Railroad, at the crossing at Orthodox street, on Friday evening, the 25th instant. The jury are of the opinion that the company deserve the severest censure for the gross negligence in failing to place a flagman at the crossing and for the great rate of speed at which the trains pass that point."

AN IMPORTANT LUNACY CASE.—Some time ago the court proceedings were much enlivened by the proceedings in an application for a declaration that a prominent young member of the bar was a lunatic. The case was known on the record as Com. ex rel. vs. Cheyney. It was before Judge Allison, in the Court of Common Pleas, a few days ago. Judge Brewster, appearing of counsel for respondent, upon his filing a traverse to the finding of the inquisition *de lunatico*, declaring respondent lunsane, Theo. MacFadden, Waldron J. Cheyney, and Henry G. Smith, Esqs., testified that respondent was of sound mind, and capable of transacting business, and of taking proper care of himself at and before the finding of the inquisition. Judge Allison charged the jury to find in accordance with the testimony given, and a verdict was rendered for respondent by the jury without leaving the box, thereby making null and void the said inquisition and finding, vindicating the respondent, Frank H. Cheyney, and restoring him to his legal rights and privileges.

FAIR IN BEHALF OF ABUSED ANIMALS.—The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in order to collect the necessary funds to carry on the benevolent work which they have undertaken, announce a fair to commence at Horticultural Hall this (Monday) evening and continue for two weeks. There is much to render this Fair one of the most popular ever held in Philadelphia. The gentlemen at the head of it, numbering such men as Hon. Alexander Henry, Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Gen. George G. Meade, General G. H. Crosman, Hon. A. E. Borie, and others, and a number of the first ladies of Philadelphia, and the high-toned principles upon which the Fair is to be conducted, the splendid character of it in the extent and variety of the display, no less than the worthy object in behalf of which it is given, all conspire to make it a popular resort for our citizens during its continuance.

A COLORED CANDIDATE.—The colored Republicans of the First Senatorial district ask that one of their people be placed in nomination for the position rendered vacant by the death of William W. Watt, and they announce Octavius V. Catto as their choice for a candidate. Their request will be formally communicated to the Republican City Executive Committe. At the meeting where Mr. Catto was selected a preamble and series of resolutions were adopted. Among the latter was the following:—

Resolved, That, as in olden times, the mighty in power were pulled down and the weak were made strong, so do we now recognize the same great principle, and therefore we deem it right and proper that we should be represented in high places, and not merely be used as hewers of wood and drawers of water.

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—On Saturday evening a meeting of the Republican Invincibles was held to take action on the report of the committee appointed in April last to revise the Constitution for the government of the organization. Ezra Lukens, President of the Club, was in the chair, and H. C. Hawkins, was the Secretary. The chairman of the committee, William J. Gillingham, submitted a draft of the Constitution agreed on by the committee, which was adopted. The most important provision embodied in it is one requiring the registry of all members of the organization at least three days prior to the election of the officers of the club, thus precluding the possibility of any participation by those who do not belong to the club, as has heretofore been the case, and no doubt all dissensions in the club are now ended.

SUPPOSED BURGLARS.—About 2 o'clock this morning two men, named John McSorley and Thomas Dempsey, were found secreted in the yard of Policeman Gallop's residence, No. 512 South Front street. They were arrested by Officer Gallop, assisted by a citizen. Dempsey had a pair of steel knuckles in his possession. Defendants had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and were held to bail to answer.

JUST IN TIME.—Boat crew No. 4 of the Schuylkill Harbor Police on going down the river on Sunday night stopped at the Almshouse meadows and inspected the bath-houses moored at that point. They found that one had been broken into by thieves and a number of lamps packed up ready for removal.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURE.—Professor Edwin J. Houston will deliver a lecture on Wednesday evening next, before the Scientific Microcosm, in the Hall of the Central High School. The subject will be "Dynamical Electricity," and the lecture will be illustrated with many beautiful experiments.

WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.—Mrs. Needers, aged 70 years, a resident of Rittenhousetown, near the Wissahickon, was found drowned in a small stream in the vicinity of her home about 4 o'clock this morning. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

TOUR OF THE POLICE COMMITTEE.—The Police Committee of Councils continue their tour to the station houses to-day, inspecting those in the Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh Twelfth, and Eighteenth districts, and the Delaware Harbor Station.

MORE CARELESSNESS.—The doors of four dwellings in the Twelfth district were found open by the police last night. Is it any wonder that house robberies are of almost nightly occurrence when housekeepers throw out such inducements for thieves to operate?

ARREST OF CORNER-LOUNGERS.—The order prohibiting corner-lounging is being carried out by the police force. Yesterday five young men were arrested at Thirteenth and Vine streets for engaging in this idle practice.

ADMITTED.—On motion of John P. O'Neill, Esq., John S. McKinlay was admitted to practice as an attorney of the Court of Common Pleas and District Court on Saturday, November 26.

ANOTHER DROWNING CASE.—This afternoon Coroner Taylor was summoned to hold an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Catharine Languid, aged 67 years, who was found drowned in the Wissahickon creek at an early hour this morning.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—About 10 o'clock this morning Robert Terhune, aged thirty years, residing at No. 925 Ogden street, fell from a scaffold at Christ Church and was severely injured. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

TRIFLING FIRE.—The roof of Melcher's brick kiln, at Tenth and Susquehanna avenue, was slightly damaged by fire about 4 o'clock this morning.

VISITING STATION HOUSES.—The Committee on Police of Councils this morning made a tour of inspection through the station houses north of Chestnut street.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10 00	A. M.	111⅛	10 47	A. M.	111⅛
10 10	"	111⅛	10 52	"	111⅛
10 14	"	111⅛	11 00	"	111⅛
10 18	"	111⅛	11 33	"	111⅛
10 23	"	111⅛	11 34	"	111⅛
10 25	"	111⅛	11 40	"	111⅛
10 33	"	111⅛	11 57	"	111⅛

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Estimates for the Next Year

are being prepared, and as soon as completed will probably be sent to Mr. Dawes, Chairman of Appropriations, who has made a request to that effect, as he cannot reach here before Tuesday next. They will be considerably in excess of last year, as there are no unexpended balances. Notwithstanding the fact that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recommended in his report that the tax on whisky remain unchanged, a strong combination will be made to have the tax increased by Western whisky men.

The Meeting of Congress.

In regard to the repeal of the law for the meeting of Congress on the 4th of March it may be stated that the present officers of the House are anxious that the law shall remain as it is, and that the House shall be organized on the 4th of March. Mr. Sargent, of California, will press the bill introduced by him at the last session repealing the law.

The Income Tax.

It is not probable that any effort will be made to repeal the income tax at the next session, as the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Revenue are in favor of its retention. It was agitated at the last session principally for political effect. Now that the elections are over it is not likely that it will be repealed.

San Domingo.

It is not believed here that the Prussian Government has made any serious proposition to purchase San Domingo as a coaling station. The statement has probably been made in order to strengthen the movement here in favor of our acquisition of the island.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Corner-Stone Laying.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—Yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of the new edifice for the St. Francis School and Orphan Asylum for Colored Girls was laid with most imposing ceremonies on Chase street. Archbishop Spaulding officiated and preached the dedicatory sermon. A large concourse were present—eight to ten thousand. The School and Asylum were founded in 1829, and has always been in charge of colored women, known as "the oblate Sisters of Providence."

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Stocks steady. Money 4@6 per cent. Gold, 111¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107⅝; do. 1864, do., 106⅜; do. 1865, do. 107; do. 1865, new, 109⅜; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109⅜; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Co, 67½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¾; Erie, 24½; Reading, 101⅝; Adams Express Co., 64½; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 111¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 43¾.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—Cotton dull; low middling, 15¼c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; choice white, $1·70@1·75; good to prime, $1·40@1·65; prime to choice red, $1·55@1·70; fair to good, $1·30@1·50; common, $1·15@1·25; Ohio and Indiana, $1·30@1·33. Corn—white, 77@80c.; yellow, 83c. Rye, 70@83c. Oats lower at 50@52c. Mess Pork dull at $24, retailing. Bacon quiet, retailing; no rib sides or shoulders sold; clear sides, 18c; hams, 20c. Lard dull at 15c., retailing. Whisky firm at 91@92c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 28—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28—1·30 P. M.—Lard, 65s.; Bacon, 44s. for Cumberland; cut and 54s. for new short rib middles.

LONDON, Nov. 28—1·30 P. M.—Tallow declining. Turpentine, 31s. 6d@32s.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Appointment of Guardians.

Orphans' Court—Judge Paxson.

An important decision has been made in the Orphans' Court relative to the appointment of guardians, in an opinion delivered by Judge Paxson.

In the Orphans' Court on Saturday last a petition was presented, asking the appointment of a corporation as guardian of minor children, without giving security. The charter of the company, as does that of several other corporations, authorizes this court to make such appointments without requiring security. We say authorizes, for it is left discretionary with the court. The number of these applications has much increased of late, as has also the number of corporations asking this privilege; and it is becoming a serious question how far we shall go in this direction. Experience has shown that corporations engaged in business are as likely to fail as individuals. It is true that if they keep the trust funds invested separate and apart, and properly ear-marked, the latter would be protected in case of such failure. But the same remark would apply with equal force to individuals. It is the duty of every trustee to keep trust moneys separate from his own estate. Yet we have never regarded this as a sufficient safeguard in the case of private trustees—no matter what their standing or responsibility, but inflexibly require security from the latter.

We do not feel disposed to encourage applications of this nature, and while we will make the appointment in the particular instance referred to, we wish it understood that we reserve the right at all times to decide upon each particular application upon its own merits, having regard to the amount and character of the trust.

We also feel it incumbent upon us, as far as we can, to throw all the safeguards in our power around investments made under such appointments. We have already ordered, that when securities are transferred to any corporation as trustee or guardian, they shall not be thereafter transferred without the order of this court, and that such order shall be stamped upon the face of said securities. In addition thereto, we now order:—

First. That in all cases where any corporation shall hereafter be appointed trustee or guardian by this court, it shall be upon condition that such corporation shall not invest any of the trust-funds in coupon bonds, or other securities that pass by delivery.

Second. Every such corporation shall be required to invest all trust-funds in its name as trustee or guardian, as the case may be, and to keep the same separate and apart from its own funds.

At a proper time we shall make such further order as will enable us to see at least once in each year whether the above rules are complied with.

It will be understood that the above views have not been suggested in reference to any particular company. They are general, and are intended to apply to all corporations in whose behalf such applications are made.

A Little Case.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

Michael McLaughlin was this morning put on trial in this Court for the offense of retailing liquor in a small way in Delaware county without a license. The proof of the absence of a license in the defendant's name was absolute, but the witnesses who testified to purchasing liquor from him gave the impression that the business was carried on by his wife, and therefore a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

The Election Law.

Francis Shields was put on trial upon the charge of fraudulently voting under the name of Owen Kearney at the last election, in the Second division of the Third ward, at which a member of Congress was voted for. The officers of the poll proved the fact of his having voted under the name above mentioned, and other witnesses testified that this was not his name. The evidence simply proved that he handed in the regular ticket used by other voters, and that the general ticket included the name of the Congressman; but there was no direct proof that this defendant voted for that officer. Upon this point this case and the other cases of fraudulent voting, instituted under the act of Congress, turns, for, unless the jury are satisfied from the proof that the person accused voted for a Federal officer they cannot convict. Foreseeing the difficulty of thus establishing such offense by specific proof, Congress enacted a section declaring that where a Federal officer was to be elected voting at that election was *prima facie* evidence that the Federal officer was voted for, thus seeking to obviate the difficulty by raising in a general way a presumption of guilt against the accused, and requiring him to rebut it by offering specific proof of a negative—that he did not vote for such officer. At a glance it will be seen that in most cases this is even a greater difficulty for a private person than for the Government, for if the election records can show nothing in favor of the prosecution, it certainly can show nothing in favor of the defendant. In fact, they throw no light whatever upon the matter, except in proving that a vote was cast by a certain person; and if the voter should happen to have scratched the Federal officer from his ticket, this fact, in a large majority of instances, is obviously as difficult of direct proof. So that in these prosecutions the accused and the Government are primarily upon the same footing with regard to obtaining evidence; but the act of Congress has thrown the balance in favor of the former by commanding that a certain general proof shall be evidence of a specific fact and sufficient to warrant a conviction, unless rebutted by that class of evidence which both Government and citizen are equally unable to produce. Instead of leaving a natural presumption that arises from a certain state of facts to the consideration of the jury, to receive the weight that it is entitled to under the common law of criminal proceedings, the act of Congress converts that presumption into positive evidence, to be met only by such evidence as that for which this presumption was substituted. These questions have been raised and discussed in these trials, as testing the constitutionality of this law, but have not yet been fully determined by the Court. The case is yet on trial, James Heverin, Esq., appearing for the defendant.

The McCaulley Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

A special session of Oyer and Terminer to continue this week was begun to-day. The purpose is to dispose of several old prison cases of homicide, which must be tried this week, else the defendants will be entitled to their discharge under the four term rule. It was expected by some persons that the case of Dr. Neville would be tried this month; but this in the present state of the businesss of this court could not be done, for the indictment in his case was found only this term, and there are several cases in which the defendants, who are without means or friends, have been lying in prison for several months, and they must now be tried. The great length of the Hanlon case also impeded the regular course of business, and the different engagements of Judges in hearing other cases of importance have rendered it impossible to give more attention to the homicide calendar. Most probably Dr. Neville's case will be tried in December.

The case to-day is that of Thomas Goulden, Hugh Goulden, and Peter Cue, charged with the murder of James McCaulley, on the 22d of May last. It is alleged that the defendants and deceased were of a party attending a child's christening at the house of a man named Smith, in West Philadelphia, and during the evening a warm discussion occurred concerning a lot of ground that had been rented and sublet at a profit by one of the Gouldens, and which Thomas McCaulley said he wanted and would fight for. They went out, and a fight ensued, in which the deceased, James McCauley, was killed. The defendants were arrested and jointly indicted, but Thomas McCaulley succeeded in making his escape. At the close of our report a jury was being called to the box. Messrs. O'Byrne and Pratt appear for the prisoner.

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DANCING PROGRAMMES,

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26smwlms

FOURTH EDITION

LATER WAR NEWS.

The Situation at Paris.

A Sortie Expected.

The Garibaldians Defeated.

The Canadian Fisheries

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Sortie at Paris Expected.

TOURS, Nov. 28.—Forts D'Issy, Vanvres, Montrouge, Bicetre, and D'Ivry, on the southern boundary of Paris, maintained a continuous and furious fire on the Prussian lines all through Saturday night. The Prussians expected another sortie, but at the last accounts all was quiet again.

Ship News.

BREST, Nov. 28.—The French steamer Lafayette, from New York for Havre, arrived at this port safely yesterday morning.

Another French Defeat.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—In a reconnoitring near Orleans yesterday the 10th Prussian Corps encountered the 20th French Corps of General Paladines' army, and an engagement took place in which the French were driven from their strong position at Ladon Mazieres with serious loss. Subsequently several French companies attacked the Prussian 10th Corps, but were repulsed with a loss of forty. A French General was taken prisoner by the Prussians. The German loss was trifling.

Repulse of the Garibaldians.

LONDON, Nov. 28—4 P. M.—The following details of the engagement between the Prussians under Werder and the French under General Garibaldi, near Pasques, in the Department of the Vosges, have just been received here, dated Dijon yesterday afternoon. The Garibaldians while on the march from Pasques, late on Saturday afternoon, suddenly came upon the outposts of the Prussian rifles, which they immediately attacked with great impetuosity. The Prussians were at first compelled to fall back, but reinforcements coming up the Garibaldians were in turn repulsed with great disorder, the soldiers throwing away their arms and knapsacks in the flight. General Werder the next day (Sunday) took a circuit around Plombieres and in this way overtook the French rear guard.

Another Engagement

then occurred in which the French lost three hundred and fifty killed and wounded and the Prussians only fifty. It is said that Menotti Garibaldi had two thousand men under his command in this engagement.

By the

Capitulation of La Fere

seventy cannon of all sorts fell into the hands of the Prussians.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Vexed Fishing Question—Capture of a Schooner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward's Island, Nov. 28.—The schooner Clara F. Friend, of Gloucester, captured by the British steamship Plover about seven weeks ago, was rescued from the custody of the provincial authorities on November 24. On November 25 the steamer Plover recaptured her, and the captain and four others are now held as prisoners.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—No opinions were delivered in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day.

Naval Orders.

Lieut.-Commander P. F. Harrington is ordered to the California, Passed-Assistant Paymaster J. Y. Barton to the Nipsic, Commander Earl English is detached from command of the Delaware and waits orders, Lieut.-Commanders Francis Morris, Henry B. Robeson, C. M. Schoomaker, S. H. Batchellor, R. D. Evans, and C. F. Schmidt, Lieutenant Royal B. Bradford, Surgeon R. C. Maccoun, Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry Spitkins, Assistant Surgeon Adam Frau, Chaplain C. A. Bittinger, Chief Engineer Stephen C. Hubbert, First Lieutenant R. H. Grinnell, Second Assistants J. Bingham and W. H. Harris, are detached from the Delaware and placed on waiting orders. Paymaster A. B. Gilman is detached and ordered to settle his accounts.

The warrant officers, attaches of that vessel, are also detached and placed on waiting orders; Commander Francis A. Ross is detached from duty as chief-of-staff of the Asiatic fleet, and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Porter Loomis from the Nipsic, and ordered to settle his accounts; Captain John M. B. Clitz from New York Navy Yard, and ordered to command the California; Lieutenant-Commander John McPhale from the receiving ship Potomac, and ordered to the California; Lieutenant-Commander E. M. Shepherd from the Michigan, and ordered to the California; Lieutenant R. B. Peck from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and ordered to the California; Surgeon John Skitchen from the Board of Examiners, ordered on the California.

Army Orders.

Colonel T. W. Sherman, 3d Artillery, has been ordered to report to General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board, at New York. First Lieutenants John A. Bodamer, 10th Cavalry, and Dennis Carolin, 19th Infantry.

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$1000 do c	89¾	20 sh Phil & T R	115
$5700 City 6s, New	102¼	100 sh Reading R	50½
$500 N Penna 7s	91½	100 do	50⅝
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$8000 do s	89	100 do	50½
$5000 Union Cl bs c	8	100 sh Leh Nav St	32½
$100 City 6s, Old	101	500 do s30	32½
$500 Read deb bds	82½	700 do s30	32½
$1000 City 6s New	102¾	400 do s30	32½
58 sh Sch Nv	7⅝	100 do b5	32½
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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Important from Europe

A Reported French Victory

NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.

Attempted Lynching and Rioting.

A Sheriff's Posse Fired On.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Great Victory Claimed by the French.

LONDON, Nov. 28—5 P. M.—The French claim to have won a great victory at Moreuil, twelve miles south of Amiens, yesterday. The battle lasted till darkness interfered. The German 1st army is alleged to have been beaten and driven back to its entrenchments before Amiens.

The French Army of the North was greater in numbers and better armed. The losses are obscurely given in thousands. The Prussian hussars rode down and cut to pieces a regiment of marine infantry. The German losses are severe.

FROM THE WEST.

Pacific Railway Extension.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is completed to Neosho, Newton county, in the extreme southwestern portion of the State, and will be opened for traffic in the latter part of this week. Neosho is 311 miles from St. Louis. The road is in fine condition and will be pushed rapidly on into the Indian Territory and across the plains.

Attempted Lynching—Rioting and Bloodshed.

The *Republican* has a special from Potosi, stating that great excitement existed there since the arrival of John Armstrong and Charles Jolly, who murdered the Lapine family in that vicinity some days ago. Threats of lynching were made. Sheriff Breckinridge stationed a posse of 125 men, armed with double-barrel shot-guns, at the Court House, a few steps from the jail where the prisoners were confined, determined to suppress any attempts which might be made in that direction. About one o'clock on Sunday morning some 40 men appeared at the jail and demanded the assassins. The Sheriff replied he should protect the prisoners against violence and ordered the crowd to disperse, which not being obeyed a volley was fired over their heads. Several shots were then fired by the mob without effect. This fire was returned by the posse and one of the mob was killed, and the crowd then dispersed. The Sheriff has strengthened his force, and no further effort at violence has been made.

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